CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 153,000. Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901. VOL. LXVI: NO. 22

THE ROSE OF LIFE.

The Rose spoke in the garden:
"Why am I sad?
The vast of sky above me
Is blue and glad;
The hushed deep of my heart
Hath the sun's gold;
The dew slumbers till noon
In my petal's hold.
Beauty I have, and wisdom,
And love I know,
Yet cannot release my spirit
Of its strange woe."

Then a Wind, older than Time,
Wiser than Sleep,
Answered: "The whole world's sorrow
Is yours to keep.
Its dark descends upon you
At day's high noon;
Its pallor is whitening about you
From every moon;
The cries of a thousand lovers,
A thousand slain,
The tears of all the forgotten
Who kissed in vain.
And the journeying years that have vanished
Have left on you
The witness, each of its pain,
Ancient, yet new.
So many lives you have lived;
So many a star
Hath veered in the Signs to make you
The wonder you are!
And this is the price of your beauty;
Your wild soul is thronged
With the phantoms of joy unfulfilled
That beauty hath wronged,
With the pangs of all secret betrayals
The ghosts of desire.
The bite of old flame, and the chill
Of the ashes of fire."
—Charles G. D. Roberts in Century.

THE LITTLE BROWN WREN.

There's a little brown wren that has built in our tree,
And she's scarcely as big as a big bumble-bee;
She has hollowed a house in the heart of a limb,
And made the walls tidy and made the floor trim
With the down of the crow's-foot, with tow and with straw,
The coslest dwelling that ever you saw.

This little brown wren has the brightest of eyes,
And a foot of a very diminutive size;
Her tail is as trig as the sail of a ship,
She's demure, though she walks with a hop and a skip;
And her voice—but a flute were more fit than a pen
To tell of the voice of the little brown wren.

One morning Sir Sparrow came sauntering by
And cast on the wren's house an envious eye;
With a strut of bravado and toss of his head,
"I'll put in my claim here," the bold fellow said;
So straightway he mounted on impudent wing,
And entered the door without pausing to ring.

An instant—and swiftly that feathery knight,
All towsled and tumbled, in terror took flight,
While there by the door on her favorite perch,
As neat as a lady just starting for church,
With this song on her lips, "He will not call again
Unless he is asked," sat the little brown wren.
—Clinton Scollard.

SISTER DEE TO BROTHER CEPH

The parents dear that gave us birth,
Oh, where are they, the loved of earth?
Their faces dear no more we see,
But miss them so, both you and me.
The sod has closed above their brow;
They're gone from "earth to heaven now."
The God above their souls has claimed,
And with immortals now they're named.
They have a home in heaven above,
Where all is glory, all is love;
A happy home by God prepared;
That home by saints and angels shared.
The loved ones gone before they greet,
Who followed after Jesus' feet.
There all shall shout and sing his praise
Through endless years and countless days.
And all in future all may meet
Around the "blood-bright mercy seat,
Saved by the blood of him who died—
The Son of God, the Sanctified.

ORCHIDS.

Like blossoms changed to butterflies
With wings of purple, yellow, brown,
Or pheasant plumes with ebon eyes
And soft and clouded silken down.

Serpents in garnet, gold, and green,
With graceful neck and glossy crest,
Or humming birds of brilliant sheen,
With glowing throat and dotted breast.

Swart, rich-robed princesses, that hide,
In tangled Afric jungle shades;
Fawn-footed Indian maids that bide
By wild Brazilian forest glades.

With flowers such as these, of old
The witch enwreathed her golden head;
They grew in Circe's haunted wold,
Or oped in dreamlands of the dead.
—Walter Malone in Songs of North and South.

FEW FAMILIES ARE LARGE

Births in Great Britain Have Decreased in Recent Years.

There have been many surprises in the census of Great Britain recently taken, and much concern has been manifested throughout the kingdom over evidences it presents of national retrogression. While the emigration from Ireland increases from year to year, a curious phenomenon is observed elsewhere in the United Kingdom. The number of marriages is increasing and the number of births decreasing. There never were so many marriages in England as there were in the year 1899. But the records of the birth rate run down to the lowest figure. England, that was so proud of her increase in population, from 12,000,000 to 40,000,000 since the commencement of the French revolution, while during the same period the population of France increased only from 25,000,000 to 38,000,000, now finds her population diminishing.

But the strange thing about it is that the same phenomenon is observed in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the countries inhabited exclusively by Anglo-Saxons. The London Daily Telegraph gives a cause for the phenomenon which may perhaps be the true one, and this cause is none other than the rebellion, often noticed by close observers, of the Anglo-Saxon women against maternity—a rebellion which is the consequence of their passion for independence and their constantly increasing desire to become equal if not superior to men in the intellectual occupations and in physical exercises. In saying this we refer particularly to American women. For the ladies of the law, and the medical and journalistic ladies maternity is a nuisance, just as it is for those whose greatest delights are bicycle riding, tennis, golf and hockey.

Coming back to Ireland, it is found, according to the official figures, that 47,107 emigrants abandoned in the year 1900 the country to which they are so deeply attached. These figures represent 10.8 per thousand of the population. They show an increase of 3,347 over the figures of 1899 and 13,600 over those of 1898. Since the beginning of the reign of Victoria the population of Ireland decreased from 8,000,000 to 4,500,000. The laws in favor of the farmers, the establishment of elective counties councils and the numerous lines of railway have had no effect upon emigration.

Spingtime in Billville.

The cemetery fence looks cheerful, with its new shroud of whitewash.

Chills and fever arrived on time yesterday. Well; the old town needed a shaking up.

The doctors gave a picnic yesterday in the old cemetery grounds, where all their patients are.

Our Billville boys are fixing to graduate in Greek. Meantime their daddies will continue to plow in dialect.—Atlanta Constitution.

A New Way of Seeing Washington.

The rubberneck excursion is the newest plan of sightseeing in Washington. It consists of a two hours' street car trip all over the city without transfer, with a conductor lecturing through a megaphone from start to finish, and all for the sum of 50 cents. The idea is a great success. Three or four trips a day are made, and each time the 40-foot car is crowded to the limit and beyond, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun.

"Right this way, please," called out the manager of the tours, a handsome, well-dressed young man, as he gathered his passengers. No sooner had the crowd climbed into the car than the dapper young manager passed along, saying: "Kindly turn your seats the other way a moment. We want to take a picture of the car; some of the New York papers want it." Then he added, sotto voice, "Maybe."

The passengers complied readily enough, the manager assumed a striking attitude on the front platform, the shutter clicked and the passengers changed their seats again.

"Ladies and gentlemen," sang out the guide, holding to his mouth a megaphone about twelve inches long, as the car started. "From this point the Seeing Washington Excursion starts on its grand tour of the city. Directly in front you see Uncle Sam's pocketbook, the United States treasury, adorned by colonnades. It is to be regretted that the grounds are not more commensurate with the beauty of the building. It is related that during Jackson's administration there was a prolonged dispute over where the treasury building should be located. One day, while discussing the subject with the secretary of the treasury, Jackson, who had grown weary of the squabble, thrust his cane in the ground and said, 'Here is where it shall be built,' and it is there yet."

From this time on the young man kept pouring out an extraordinary flood of information about Washington, its buildings and its citizens, past and present. In F street, the great business thoroughfare of Washington, there appeared in his talk signs of a little scheme which should and probably does bring in a considerable revenue to the excursion company. As each prominent retail store, theater or hotel was passed, the guide carefully pointed it out, explaining its good points. He possessed some humor, that guide, although he modestly ascribed his jokes to the management.

"I might inform you," he said, after springing a few which were received more with open-mouthed curiosity than appreciative laughter, "that applause and laughter are permitted by the management. This is probably because it furnishes all the wit and jokes along with the information."

The patent office was passed on three sides. Each time the guide had something fresh to remark about the building. First he informed the crowd that it was the purest example of Grecian architecture in the country and had so many thousand patent models in it. The next time, from the opposite side, he said it was due largely to women who had secured "50,000 patents, and not all on hairpins, either." The third time he directed attention to the double tow of Ionic columns at the main entrance, "which are a perfect reproduction of the Parthenon."

A lecture on the beauties of Judiciary Square followed. "And over here," he continued, "we have the city hall, where justice is handed out and where the indispensable marriage licenses can be obtained for $1 each with no divorce coupon attached." Whereupon every one looked at the blushing bride and conscious bridegroom in the rear of the car.

"On the right," said the guide a little later, "we have the room in which Henry Clay died. Down the street are the government mail-bag shops where all the mail-bags are repaired. Here the government has employed an old blind woman for forty years. She is said to be the most expert employe on repairing mail bags. Ahead you see the police court. It was formerly a church, and in its steeple hung a bell cast by the Revere Brothers, a firm of which Paul Revere was a member. It was the only bell in the country which tolled for John Brown."

Then came the court house with the room where Guiteau was tried. "And now," went on the guide, "we come to a house built by George Washington after his own plans from bricks brought from England, now called the Kenmore house, where," his voice dropping to a megaphonic and thrilling whisper, "a most mysterious murder was committed night before last."

Then the tourists rubbered sure enough, for the papers had been full of the murder. In front of the house stood a blue-coated policeman and a dozen curious boys, but otherwise the place was as deserted in appearance as if it had been idle since George Washington's time.

"And here we have the eternal capitol of the eternal republic, majestic, imposing, grand; the emblem of American freedom and the storehouse of American liberty." Loud cheers followed this patriotic outburst, at which the guide was visibly pleased, it being the first of the day. "Here is the great plaza where Clay received Lafayette, where Dewey received his sword voted by congress in recognition of his immortal conquest at Manila, and where," pausing impressively, "the blithering cavaliers of Coxey received the immortal command, 'Keep off the grass.'"

Halting in front of a photograph gallery, he said: "You see the picture of John A. Joyce, that grand old poet, who disputes with Ella Wheeler Wilcox the honor of having written 'Laugh and the world laughs with you,' which line is perfectly true; a dispute which has taken the place over that of 'Beautiful Snow.' Here is the bureau of engraving and printing, where they are engaged in engraving and printing my salary, and they don't have to work overtime."

From a shed in the rear of the department of agriculture an employe was leisurely leaning out of a window regarding the excursionists with placid interest.

"Here you have an example," said the guide, "of one of Uncle Sam's employes on one of his busiest days," whereupon the tourists rubber-necked back at the clerk.

After describing the long bridge the guide remarked: At the battle of Bull Run an Irish major instructed his men to fire as long as their ammunition lasted and then to retreat orderly, "and, he added, 'as I'm a little lame I'll start now.'"

In sight of the Dewey house the car stopped. "This is the residence of Gen. Draper, formerly ambassador to Italy," the guide said. "It was formerly occupied by Mrs. McLean, and it was here that the gallant Dewey, fresh from his victories over formidable foes, struck his colors to the charming Widow Hazen. And here we have the Dewey home, presented to him by popular subscription. It holds the record for quick transfer."

Coming down Connecticut avenue, the guide said: "Here we pass a select colored church, every member of which had the diphtheria before joining it. It is the First Baptist church."

His remark was taken in all seriousness, the tourists wondering how diphtheria had anything to do with the joining of a church, so the guide explained that the "dip" part related to the form of baptism, whereat everybody laughed, but he added that he was discouraged and would spring no more jokes during the trip. A few moments later the car reached its journey's end, and its occupants filed out, glancing admiringly at the megaphone artist and briskly rubbing their necks.

Hotel Guest's Complaint.

"There is something strange to me," said an old man who has traveled long and seen much, "there is something very strange in the persistency with which hotel keepers refuse to look after the comfort of their guests in the matter of quiet after bed hours. It was the same thirty years ago and I suppose it will be the same until the end of time. While there has been progress in everything else, in this one thing, hotels have stood absolutely still. They will give you sumptuous leather covered chairs to sit in, and luxurious beds in which to lie, and then, after inviting sleep, will permit some one in the next room to sit up half the night and keep you awake, while bell boys rush up and down the hallways knocking at doors and jingling keys along the way. Then if you complain at the office, they say your nerves are weak, and recommend celery and iron. No use in switching from one hotel to another in the hope of getting relief. I've tried that, and it is simply a useless waste of time and energy.

"Not long ago, I was stopping at a hotel and went to bed at the time a man of my age ought to. My room was near the elevator and for several hours, that kept me awake as it ran up and down in an uncertain way to the tune of 'My girl's a high born lady,' sung by the operator. Finally, however, I got into a doze and was dreaming of home, when two men came into the next room and the rattle of chips told they were preparing for a game of poker. Now, I don't object to a quiet game myself once in awhile, but I file a complaint when it is at 12 o'clock in the morning and I am trying to sleep on the other side of the wall. Every ten minutes they ordered a drink and grew louder each time. After standing this until my overwrought nerves would not permit of longer endurance, I went down stairs and wakening the night clerk registered a vigorous kick. He protested he could do nothing and if I didn't like it, I could find another hotel across the way. I took him at his word, and went over only to get into a room adjoining two drummers who were telling about their sales for a week past, while they broke a bottle. It is useless to complain. There is nothing to do but bear it patiently in the hope that the evolution of time brings about this much needed reform."

Some Delays Are Dangerous.

"A young Pittsburg millionaire has just married a ballet girl after only two days' courtship."

"That's one beauty about courting ballet girls. You see so much of them in such a brief time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After the "Crash."

Old Richwyfe—Blank! Blankety blank! I know what is the matter with this razor.

Mrs. Richwyfe—What is it, dear?

Old Richwyfe—You have been using it to cut your coupons again.—Town Topics.

INDIA'S AMERICAN BRIDGE

Engineer J. C. Turk Talks of the World's Highest Viaduct.

The highest viaduct in the world has just been built in Upper Burmah. It used up 5,000 tons of steel and cost $700,000.

It spans a gaping gorge in the Shan Hills, called the Gokteit George, eigthy miles from Mandalay, and is part of an extension of the Burmah railways, which will open a direct road from Rangoon to China.

America made this viaduct. It was built for the British government by the Pennsylvania Steel company, who put in the best tender. The American press describe it, not without justice, as "another triumph for American steel construction."

An interesting description of the viaduct was given to an Express representative by the engineer who built it—Mr. J. C. Turk, a strong, sunburnt, quiet American.

It is 2,260 feet long and 320 feet high where the gorge is deepest—only 80 feet less than St. Paul's! It is made of 120-foot steel girders, resting on lattice-work steel towers. In a photograph it suggests a gigantic trestle bridge. It is built for a double set of rails, but at present only one set has been laid.

The plans were made by the superintendent of the bridge and construction department of the Pennsylvania Steel company, Mr. J. V. W. Reynders, well known in the bridge-building world.

The parts and the erection outfit—this latter alone weighed 250 tons—were constructed at Steelton, Pa. The cars which took them to the seaboard would have made one train a mile and a half long. Three ships took them to Rangoon.

To fit the viaduct together Mr. Turk and his foreman, a superintendent of works, Mr. Louis N. Gross, had a staff of thirty American workmen, fifteen Europeans, 300 natives and the biggest traveling crane ever made.

Mr. Turk spoke lovingly of that crane, and described its feats of girder-lifting as a fond mother tells of the doings of her first child. It weighed over eigthy tons and had an overhang of 164 feet. It lifted twenty-two-ton girders easily, and could lift an eight-ton girder at the extreme end of the overhang. It was sold for "scrap" when it had done its work.

The erecting of the viaduct in the midst of a howling wilderness far from civilization took ten months. The entire work, from starting the making of the parts in America, took twenty months.

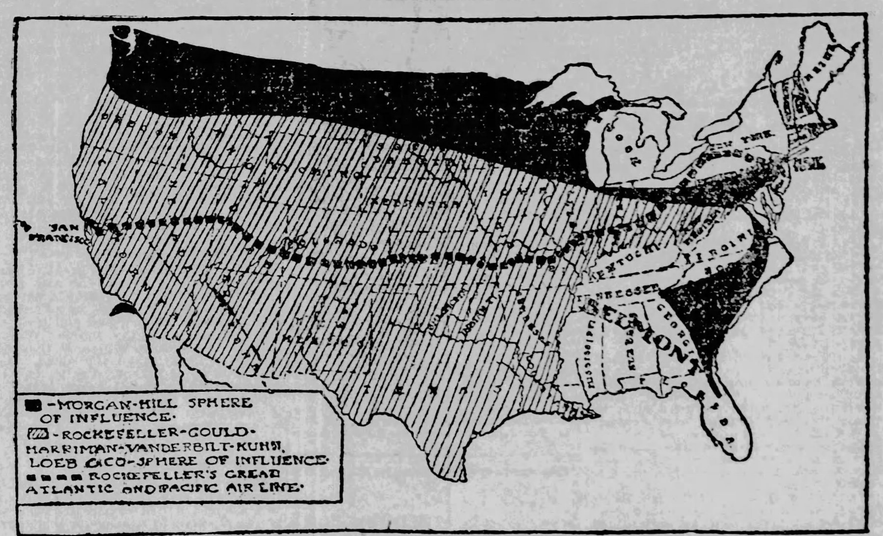
"How is it that you Americans beat us at bridge-building, Mr. Turk?"

But the man who does big work in the wilderness was loath to brag.

"Well, I don't know. I suppose it is a question of getting the material together a little quicker. Besides, we have had more experience of big bridge-building in our own country. We have had to bridge America. That has taught us to build bridges for other people."—London Express.

A pupil in the juvenile department astonished his teacher, recently, by describing a circle as "a straight line that's crooked all the way round."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S VAST NEW RAILROAD COMBINATION



The Blade has, on several occasions in the recent past, spoke of the extreme probability of the consolidation of the railways of the country into a few great systems, each under one general control. The above map, which is reproduced from the New York World, shows the probable manner in which this will be done; and that paper predicts that one of the great steps to this accomplishment will be taken within sixty days.

The Hill-Morgan consolidation, marked in black on the map, has been an accomplished fact for some time. The World includes the Vanderbilt roads also in this combination. So has the Belmont control of the roads of the Southeast. The lines from New York and Chicago to the Pacific, and through the vast Southwest, are those to be united under one general management.

The man who is at the head of the deal whereby this is to be accomplished is John D. Rockefeller. The combination of interests has been forming for about three years. It was the original idea of George Gould, but he could not command the immense sum needed to carry it out. He appealed to Rockefeller. Gradually there has been built up a combination, which includes the Gould roads, the Harriman properties, with Rockefeller as backer and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, as financial agents. The roads embraced in the direct combination are:

New York, New Haven and Hartford.
Wabash.
Missouri Pacific.
Union Pacific.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.
Chicago and Alton.
Chicago Terminal Transfer.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Illinois Central.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois.
Evansville and Terre Haute.
St. Louis and Southwestern.
Denver and Rio Grande.
Rio Grande Western.
Southern Pacific.
Central Pacific.
Mexican Central.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Kansas City Southern.

Mr. Rockefeller's idea is the establishment of a shorter through line from New York to San Francisco than now exists. It will be all under one management, and will consist of the following lines:

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.
Wabash.
Missouri Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
Rio Grande Western.
Central Pacific.

This will be the shortest transcontinental route by many miles, and it is believed the time between New York and San Francisco can be shortened by 12 to 14 hours.

The "Common Carrier," a railroad journal, has grouped the railroads of the United States in accordance with what is called "community of ownership." What is meant by this is "an understanding, verbal or written, probably the latter, between half a dozen financial leaders to control two-thirds of the railway mileage of the United States and to maintain rates." These leaders are Vanderbilt, Morgan, Rockefeller, Hill, Gould, Harriman, Morgan, Belmont and Cassatt. The Vanderbilt group includes 19,517 miles of railroad; the Morgan group, 19,073; the Harriman group, 20,245; the Pennsylvania group, 18,220; the Gould group, 16,074; the Hill group, 10,573; the Belmont group, 4,439; the Belmont-Morgan group, 522. These groups make an aggregate of 108,454. The independent systems make a mileage of 37,937. The next step is the affiliation of these groups, and this is what the World article endeavors to do.

Spring Fever And Its Cause

When the first really warm days come, the generality of mankind—especially the dwellers in cities—suffer an attack of what is generally called "spring fever." It has a real physical basis, but it also has a mental side, which in most cases is far more marked than the other. Cold has a tonic effect on the human body when in health, and heat a relaxing one. So the physical symptoms of this malady are a disposition to "loaf and enjoy one's soul," to quote Walt Whitman's quaint phrase.

But the mental symptoms are entirely distinct from this. There is a longing for the woods and fields, the river or the lake—for the fresh, balmy spring air, for a wide sky-line wherein one can watch the drifting clouds of gray and silver, or admire the translucent depths of the blue. The call of the lark or the robin thrills one. The fresh green of the leaves, the wide sweep of the fields, the odor of flowers in the air, are delicious to sight and smell. We rejoice in them all, and rebel against the unkind fate which keeps us pent within four walls, with the building across the way marking the boundary of vision.

All this is but the waking within us of the old primeval instinct. When winter looses its bonds, all the animal as well as the vegetable world wakens into a new and more joyous life. And savage men shares in this revival of existence, like animals of lower grade. He goes on hunting and fishing expeditions. He abandons his winter quarters, and finds himself in new abode, where game is more plentiful, or perhaps where the surroundings are more congenial. Our own aborigines, the red men who inhabited this region, always migrated from their winter homes—generally leaving the squaws to raise corn and beans—and sought the Kentucky hunting grounds, or their favorite fishing places on the lake.

The impulse to rove, the pulsing of spring in the blood, which we all feel, is probably inherited from uncounted generations of barbaric ancestors. The most of us have to ignore the feeling, or at most gratify it to a very limited extent by trips into the rural regions, or a day's fishing at some handy spot, not too far off to go and return within the span of a day. Perhaps the summer vacation, which each year is more popular and more observed, is due to the same primeval prompting—the time being delayed from the opening of mild weather to the period of summer heat.

Whatever be the reason, the taking of a vacation is wise. The savage found himself happier from changing his location, and his twentieth century descendant finds even greater benefit from a change of air, of scene and of occupation from a brief period each year.

The Appeal to the Record.

Little Tommy returned, sore and trembling, from the torture-room.

"Doesn't your papa ever thrash you?" he asked his chum, who is the son of a Cabinet minister.

"I should say not!" replied the other loftily. "Every time he threatens to cane me I read him an extract from his great peace-at-any-price speech in which he said: 'These barbarians are like wayward children; but have we, on that account, the right to take away their heaven-sent privilege to do as they please? Let us treat them as we would our own wayward children—plead with them, beseech them, but never coerce them with either gun or rod.'"

"That's a good deal to remember," remarked Tommy.

"Yes; but now he's got so used to it that he drops the cane as soon as I start."—London Answers.

The Power of Riches.

Von Blumer—Billton tells me his wife hates the sea, and he has just bought a yacht so he can have some pleasure by himself.

Mrs. Von Blumer—That's mean of him, isn't it?

"Yes. But it only goes to show what money can do for a man."—Life.

DRAWING THE LINE ON JACKSON

A good story is told in Missouri at the expense of its once famous governor, Claiborne F. Jackson. Before he solved the enigma of love-lock he had married five sisters—in reasonable lapses of consecutiveness. After one wife had been lost and appropriately mourned he espoused another and he kept his courting within a narrow circle of his own relatives, for he rather liked the family.

The antiquated father of these girls was almost deaf, and when the governor went to this octogenarian to ask for his surviving daughter the following conversation ensued:

"I want Lizzie!"

"Eh?"

"I want you to let me have Elizabeth!"

"Oh, you want Lizzie, do you? What for?"

"For my wife."

"For life?"

"I want—to—marry—her!"

"Oh, yes! Just so. I hear you, boy."

"I'm precious glad you do!" muttered the Governor.

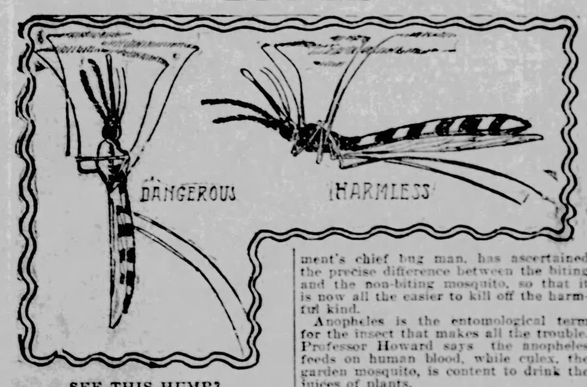
"Well," slowly responded the veteran, "you needn't halloa so that the whole neighborhood knows it! Yes; you can have her. You've got 'em all now, my lad, but for goodness' sake, if anything happens to that 'ere poor misguided gal, don't come and ask me for the old woman!"

Jackson solemnly promised that he never would.—Tit-Bits.

A Remarkable Robin.

The other day a bird-catcher at Bromsgrove, England, netted a robin, the like of which not one person in ten millions has seen. The feathers are of a light drab color, the wings being edged with white, while in place of the crimson breast there is a lovely old-gold hue. It is supposed to be a case of albinoism, which is not unknown among birds. The robin is being stuffed.

POINTERS ON COMING MOSQUITO SEASON



SEE THIS HUMP?

The harmless mosquito has a bend in his back and hangs on the ceiling nearly parallel to it. Usually he dangles by six legs, sometimes by four legs. But the biting mosquito, the malaria bearing insect, is always in a straight line and usually at right angles to the ceiling.

Philadelphia, May 23.—Local scientists agree that a more effective fight against the mosquito will be urged during the coming hot season than ever before. Two discoveries, just announced, bring great encouragement to millions of sufferers, says the North American.

Professor Voges, director of the national board of health at Buenos Ayres, has proved that napthalene is an antidote for mosquito bites. In this country, Professor L. O. Howard, the government's chief bug man, has ascertained the precise difference between the biting and the non-biting mosquito, so that it is now all the easier to kill off the harmful kind.

Anopheles is the entomological term for the insect that makes all the trouble. Professor Howard says the anopheles feeds on human blood, while culex, the garden mosquito, is content to drink the juices of plants.

If you hear a mosquito in the air and its hum is low and musical, it is the anopheles, and the insect should be captured and killed at once. If its hum is high pitched, even shrill in tone, don't be alarmed, for it's merely the common culex.

But when the mosquitoes are at rest on the ceiling of a room, it is easier to tell the anopheles from the ordinary culex. If the mosquito hangs at right angles to the ceiling by four legs, with its beak nearly touching the ceiling and its head and body in a straight line, strike it down. It is the anopheles. If it hangs by six legs, and if it is humpbacked, don't worry, for culex it its name.

Professor Howard sums up by saying, in his last report on the subject: "Whatever may be the attitude of the anopheles, it is all in one line. Culex is angular, hump-backed."

ALL DIED IN ROCKING CHAIRS

By the death of Mrs. Rachel Oliver at La Valle this week there is brought to light a remarkable series of events in which the same manner of death of almost an entire family take an important part, says the St. Paul Dispatch.

About twenty-five years ago her rather, Cornelius Sainsbury, accidentally cut his foot while working in the timber, and before he was taken home he complained something about a pain in his side and soon expired, while seated in a rocking chair. The loss of blood was slight and his death was attributed to heart failure. About six weeks after his wife died of the same disease, and, too, while seated in a rocking chair. There was but a few days difference in their ages, each being sixty years old. When their oldest son, Joseph, had reached the age of three score years he went to Fort Collins, Col., for his health, and while there contracted a slight fever. One evening while sitting in a rocking-chair to have his bed made, death came upon him and he expired in a few moments. When their oldest daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Davis, was the same age, she complained of not feeling well one day and, to the surprise of all the family, was dead in a few moments, dying while seated in a rocking chair. She was also sixty years old.

The death of Mrs. Oliver, aged sixty, takes away all but one of the entire family. Her brother, James Sainsbury, resides at Reedsburg. Like all of the others, the death of Mrs. Oliver was unexpected, she having been but fifteen minutes. She had been employed in her household duties and sat down in a rocking chair for a few moments' rest, and without a word passed away.

For almost an entire family to pass away while seated in rocking chairs, of the same disease, and at about the same age, is a remarkable series of events.

True Love.

Briggs—Do you think he really loves her?

Griggs—Of course. How can he help but love a girl with as much money as that?—Detroit Free Press.

OPPOSED A DEGREE TO ANDREW JACKSON

Mr. McKinley Is Not the First President to Find Objectors at Harvard.

William McKinley is not the first President to be struck by a squall at the mention of an honorary degree from Harvard University. Andrew Jackson preceded him in this experience by about sixty-eight years, and the opposition to conferring academic honors upon "the hero of New Orleans" read curiously like those now urged against Mr. McKinley. However, General Jackson got his degree June 26, 1833, but it is noteworthy that the names of no more Presidents of the United States were entered in the Harvard catalogue until Ulysses S. Grant was made an LL. D. in 1872.

In President Jackson's case the circumstances were somewhat peculiar. With one exception, Harvard had similarly honored every preceding President, so that the degree of LL. D. had come to be regarded as a customary and habitual courtesy to be extended to every President of the United States who complimented the college with a visit. The one exception was James Madison, who, after the embargo and war of 1812, could find a variety of summer resorts more comfortable and congenial than Massachusetts.

Jackson himself would scarcely have been persona grata to the Yankees but for one fortunate and timely exhibition of his hickory quality of backbone. To the joyous admiration of the North he had just given the South Carolina nullifiers a smart lesson in the Federation doctrine concerning the constitution, and he was swinging around the circle of the Middle and New England states, enjoying the poplar adulation so dear to his Republican-Democratic heart and so unprecedented in the North.

While on his way to Boston President Jackson was assaulted by a cashiered naval lieutenant at Annapolis, and at New York he barely escaped going down with a broken bridge and Secretary Cass' wig, so that his triumphal progress did not lack for exciting advertisements.

Moreover, his degree was awarded "out of course." Harvard commencement was held the last Wednesday of August at that period, and Jackson reached Boston early in June. But no sooner had he arrived at the Hub than the Harvard authorities invited him to the college, and the corporation and board of overseers held special meetings and voted him what they esteemed the usual and obligatory degree. Yet these meetings were denounced as irregular and illegal, and the degree was described as worthless and of no effect.—Boston Herald.

ORDINARY COLDS COST MUCH MONEY

Saturday Evening Post.

A leading insurance journal says somewhat pathetically that colds cost the life insurance companies a million dollars a month. What they cost those who catch the cold is, of course, quite beyond cavil or reclaim, but the paper goes on to warn the careless who happen to own policies how to be able to keep on paying premiums a while longer. The gist of the advice is to avoid exposure, keep out of drafts and fight a cold from start to finish. "The cold will yield hungry," it adds. "Beside, the life insurance companies would like to save a million a month."

The highest medical authority in journalism gives the following: "The philosophy of prevention is to preserve the natural and healthy action of the organism as a whole, and of the surface in particular, while habituating the skin to bear severe alterations of temperature by judicious exposure, and natural training by the use of water, and orderly habits of hygiene and health." All this is important at this particular season. People are changing clothes, rushing out upon golf fields, taking long rides on wheels, speeding in automobiles, swinging along in country rambles and courting the open air and its breezes. In its way it is well, but overdoing leads to undoing.

KING'S RAILWAY RIGHTS

Can Travel Over Nearly Every European Railroad.

A recent dispatch from Paris said: King Edward's new continental corridor carriage returned to Paris yesterday from a trip to Calais.

In its present state there is not much on the outside to indicate that the coach is destined to carry the king of England. In appearance it is much the same as the ordinary wagon-lit car, though, of course, when it is finished, the royal arms and other indications will differentiate it from all other vehicles. While the old car used by the Prince of Wales, and built in England, is cream on a lake bottom, the new carriage is of varnished teak and of a very sombre shade. King Edward's future car is about a foot longer than the previous one, and rests on four wheels instead of six; it weighs about 37 tons.

The royal compartments include two bedrooms—one for the king and another for the queen—two dressing-rooms and a salon in the center. There are in addition two compartments for personal attendants. The carriage is generally decorated with handsome wood carving and plush and leather trimmings.

The ceilings are artistic in design and are throughout painted in light colors. In two of the compartments they are in embroidered silk.

The carriage is fitted with Stone's system of electric lighting, and when I passed through the workmen were experimenting with different forms of lamp shades.

All the windows are provided with two blinds—a dust blind and a silk one, and the fixed windows are of double glass to meet the requirements of winter. No space is wasted, and in nearly every room I observed a variety of practical and handy arrangements intended to make the most of the accommodation.

The carriage is heated by warm water, which can be generated in two ways—by a coke fire or by steam from the engine. A door at one end of the corridor permits communication with a dining or sleeping car, and the king's coach is so fitted with brake appliances, etc., that it can travel over any system on the continent provided with the standard gauge. Of the countries in which the king must follow the example of humble travelers and change carriages are Spain and Russia.

The carriage has been in hand over two years in consequence of the spasmodic fashion in which the work has been carried on. It has been built at the works of the Compagnie Generale de Construction at St. Denis, and when the order was first given the vehicle was ordered for the Prince of Wales. Now that circumstances have decreed that the car shall be used by the king the arms of the Hanoverian crest have been removed and will be replaced by those of his majesty.

The royal coach is said to run very easily, and as soon as certain changes have been made and the trial trips have given complete satisfaction King Edward's new continental carriage will be pronounced ready for its royal passenger.—London Mail.

Badly Tangled.

"Chi-chi-children," began the timid young man who had just been appointed a teacher in the Sunday school, "of course you are all familiar with the story of the swallow that whaled Jonah or—er—I mean—the whale that swallowed Jonah—er—that is, the whale that Jonahed—um—um—the Jollow that swallowed the swale—I mean—er—the Jal that swallowed weash—er—er—gug—(Choke.)

"I presume Brother Simms," said the superintendent kindly, "you mean the Jonah that swallowed the—er—er—that is—"

"Ye-yes, sir," responded the timid young man; "that is what I mean."—Tit-Bits.

INVOLUNTARY SUICIDE OF THOUSANDS YEARLY

One-fourth of the people who die kill themselves.

No, they do not consciously commit suicide. But they bring about their own deaths by perverseness, through ignorance, and through absolute disobedience of the orders of the physician.

A very numerous class has for its type the man who takes pride in "never giving up." He finds himself ill, but he dull-headedly insists upon sticking to his regular avocation, and refuses to go to bed. Often he will take no medicine. He don't believe in "dosing himself." Nor does any sensible person. But medicine in the early stages of many diseases will do wonders in cutting short an attack, or mitigating its severity.

An ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. When one becomes ill, it is always the wisest step to consult the family physician. Then, his orders should be followed to the letter in every respect. Why? For the reason that, in the earliest stages, there are many diseases which can not be differentiated from one another. It may be a day or two before a correct diagnosis can be made.

Most infectious diseases begin in almost identically the same way. No doctor can tell which is which, to a certainty. He sends the patient to bed, gives a little medicine, and awaits developments. One of the most marked signs of these diseases is the rash that appears after the initial fever. In scarlatina it appears on the second day after the fever begins; in erysipelas, it comes on the second or third day; in measles, on the fourth; in typhus fever, on the fourth or fifth; and in enteric fever, from the seventh to the twelfth day.

The appearance of the rash is thus a diagnostic sign of the greatest value. The wisest thing for the patient is to stay in bed, keep warm, be careful of his diet, and follow orders, no matter whether he likes it or not. Yet that is the one order that is most frequently violated. For instance:

A man has a chill, followed by fever. The next day it is the same thing. He calls in the doctor. The latter can not, as yet, tell what the exact ailment may be. It may be simply a severe cold; or it may mean bronchitis, or pleurisy, or pneumonia. He is ordered to go to bed and stay there, being careful to keep warm and avoid draughts; and probably he is given a mild laxative, or perhaps something to ease his cough, if it be annoying. The doctor promises to come to-morrow.

But the next morning the patient feels better, because of the care he has taken of himself, and insists on getting up and pursuing his usual occupation. If it be only a severe cold, he has a couple of weeks of trouble, ending in a subsidence of the symptoms, but often leaving him with weakened lungs. But if it be one of the other diseases of the respiratory organs named above, he gets so ill he is compelled to go back to bed, recall the doctor, and the disease is always the more severe for the reckless exposure at a critical period.

But it is not always the stubbornness, the ignorance nor the foolishness of the patient himself that brings death before its time. In case the patient is a woman or a child, the unprofessional nurse, the kindly-hearted but fussy and densely ignorant female neighbor, or the other members of the family, aid in killing the patient. They have ideas of their own about nursing and medicines—and these are pretty certain to be wrong.

For instance: The doctor prescribes a medicine to be given a little time before each meal. It is intended to be absorbed before food is taken. The patient—especially if a child—is obstinate about taking medicine, or does not like the taste, so it is given after eating instead of before, and fails to have its full effect.

Analogous to this is the case of a remedy directed to be given every one or two hours, for example. The physician intends to keep the system under its regular influence; and so doses are prescribed at frequent, regular intervals, just as you keep an agreeable heat in a room by putting coal into the stove at regular times. But through ignorance, or carelessness, or criminal neglect, the medicine is given irregularly, sometimes too many doses in a day, sometimes too few, and then the doctor is blamed for the result.

To the disregard of positive orders regarding food are due many deaths. The writer is able to give an example coming under personal observation in a division hospital in the great army camp at Chickamauga in the summer of 1898. There were many cases of typhoid fever, as all remember. This disease affects the bowels, the walls of which, through the inflammation, become very thin. No solid food of any kind is to be taken by the patient, several soldiers came to visit two comrades suffering from this disease. They smuggled some German sausage to the sick men, both of whom died the same night. The hard sausage caused perforation of the bowel, and death ensued.

This is a disease in which the advantage of keeping a patient in bed is manifest. Observations in London hospitals showed that those who kept to bed before the fourth day of the fever, only 5 in 100 died; of those who came between the fourth and the eleventh day, 12 in 100 died; and of those coming after the eleventh day, 28 in 100 died.

The failure to call a physician early in case of sickness; the failure to follow the doctor's directions exactly and implicitly; the general perversity and stubbornness of humanity, are collectively responsible for the deaths of fully 25 per cent of those who die every year.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following new books from the publishers named:

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th street, New York:

Five Years of My Life, by Alfred Dreyfus, is the autobiographic account of the trial, condemnation, degradation, martyrdom and liberation of Dreyfus, the martyr of French militarism. The story is plainly and powerfully told.

The Cruise of the Petrel, by T. Jenkins Haire, is a thrilling tale of sea adventure, in an American privateer, in the war of 1812.

From Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 46 East 14th street, New York:

Monopolies Past and Present, by Professor Le Rossignol, is a discussion of the nature of monopolies, with a history of them, throughout the centuries.

Juletty, by Mrs. Lucy Cleaver McElroy, is a story of the "Pennyrile" district of Kentucky. It is a charming novel, bright and cheery, and finely illustrated.

Another Woman's Territory is an Australian novel, uncommonly strong, and exceedingly readable. It is by the writer who uses the psendonyb Allen.

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

A Victim of Circumstances, by Geraldine Anthony, is a novel of modern New York society. It is bright and amusing, and well worth reading.

Practical Golf, by Walter J. Travis, amateur golf champion of the United States, is an excellent manual for all wishing to learn the game.

Fly Rods and Fly Tackle, by Henry P. Wells, is a revised and enlarged edition of a manual which is of value to all who love fly-fishing.

Labor, by Emile Zola, is a powerful and dramatic novel, really a study of labor conditions in France. It is uncompromisingly realistic, as Zola's books are always.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth ave., New York:

A Sailor's Log, by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, is the recollections of forty years of "Fighting Bob's" naval life. It is one of the noteworthy books of the season.

War's Brighter Side, by Julian Ralph, is the story of a newspaper, edited by the war correspondents who were with Lord Roberts in South Africa. It is very interesting.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

In Search of Mademoiselle, by George Gibbs, is a story of Florida at the time the Spanish and French were struggling for its possession. It is a novel of adventure, and well written.

From the Baker & Taylor Co., 5 East 19th st., New York:

Mr. Cheeps and Miss Jenny, by Effie Bignell, is the charming life history of a pair of pet robins. It is attractively illustrated.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d st., New York:

The Opinions of John Henry, by Hugh McHugh, is a series of sketches of daily life, couched in Billy Baxter slang.

The Crossroads of Destiny, by John P. Ritter, is a novel of life in Venice during the fifteenth century. It is a story of love and daring.

Norman Holt, by General Charles King, is now issued in book form. The readers of The Blade remember it with pleasure when we ran it as a serial.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

A Daughter of New France, by Mary Catherine Crowley, is a romance of the founding of Detroit by the brilliant Gascon Chevalier, Cadillac. It is very readable.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th ave. and 35th st., New York:

A Novel of Mystery is the title under which Prof. John Uri Lloyd's strange story, Etidorpha, appears in a new edition and in popular form.

The Pronunciation of 10,000 Proper Names is a most valuable little volume, fully explained by its title.

From the Frank F. Lovell Book Co., New York:

More Love Letters purports to be the missing replies to the epistles in that famous book, An Englishman's Love Letters.

From R. H. Russell, 3 West 29th st., New York:

Wishmaker's Town is a poem, which pictures scenes in No Man's Land, following the avocations of one day.

From the Metaphysical Pub. Co., New York:

An Idyll of the South is an epic poem, in two parts, written by Albeny A. Whitman, a colored man born in slavery.

From Funk & Wagnalls, 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

For Charlie's Sake and Other Lyrics and Ballads, is a volume of verse by John Williamson Palmer. Many of the poems are survivals of the civil war.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

The Mill on the Floss is the third volume of the Personal Edition of George Eliot's works. It is the most autobiographical of her works and stands high in the estimation of her readers.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York:

The Crisis, by Winston Churchill, is a novel of the civil war, with St. Louis for the principal scene. It brings up the slaveholding spirit of that time, and is well worth reading.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23rd st., New York:

German Life in Town and Country, by Wm. H. Dawson, is the second volume of a series called Our European Neighbors. It describes the home and social life of the German people.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Three new volumes of the Riverside Biographies, a series of studies of great Americans, are Ulysses S. Grant, by Walter Allen; John Marshall, by James B. Thayer, and Lewis and Clark, by W. R. Lighton. They are desirable additions to any library.

Every Day Birds, by Bradford Torrey, gives brief descriptions of a number of common birds, illustrated with twelve colored plates.

From George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia:

Volumes 10 and 11 of Chefs d'Oeuvres of the Paris Exposition are devoted to the art of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Finland, and Poland. The engravings and colored plates are of great beauty.

From the Alliance Publishing Co., 21 West 31st st., New York:

The Magic Seven, by Miss Lida A. Churchill, is a book intended "to make plain a course whereby the mental powers may be utilized in the affairs of life."

From the Ohio State Publishing Co., Cleveland, O.:

The Mind and Its Machinery, by Dr. W. P. English, aims to furnish a scientific basis for estimating the powers, talents, tendencies and capabilities of man.

From Silver, Burdett & Co., 29 East 14th st., New York:

Blue Shirt and Khaki, by Capt. James F. Archibald, a war correspondent of long experience. It is a comparison of the American and the British soldier, the latter in South Africa. It is well illustrated.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

THE LAUGH CURE.

There are many modes of treating
Sufferers from mankind's ills;
Some are blistered, some are plastered,
Some are loaded up with pills.
Some take medicine that's liquid,
Some take medicine that's dry:
Some are rubbed, and some are kneaded,
Some in certain way must lie.

There are many modes of treatment
Never known in days of yore,
And the number keeps on growing,
Doctors ever adding more.
Now we're hearing of another,
One that's easy to endure,
For no medicine is needed
In what's called the laughing cure.

By this latest plan the doctor
Must a merry joker be,
And must try on them in the sick-room
To excite hilarity.
He must tell a funny story,
Or in other ways beguile,
Till there comes a peal of laughter
Or he makes the patient smile.

He must to his stock keep adding
Every local gag and pun,
So that while at will he's making
There shall be unceasing fun,
Should the patient get contrary,
And refuse to even grooce,
Then the doctor must be ready
With a little song and dance.

There may be exaggeration
In the claim so broadly made
That this latest mode of treatment
Throws all others in the shade;
But 'tis certain there is virtue
In a little pleasant chaff,
And a patient's feeling better
When he's joining in a laugh.
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Works Both Ways.

"You should remember the old couplet of your boyhood days," said the wise man to the friend who had been toying with the stock market.

"What is it?" asked the sorrowful friend.

"It runs like this:

"'What goes up must come down,
On the grass or on your crown.'

"That," continued the wise man, "is according to natural law and one should never forget it."

"Oh, that's all right," answered the sorrowful friend. "I had the natural law in mind all the time. It was the unnatural law that what goes down must come up that knocked me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Courteous Policeman.

Entering the kitchen, thereupon, I found a policeman hugging the cook.

"A nice cu'stine, this!" exclaimed I, with all the irony I could summon.

"Ah, a nice squeeze scene, indeed!" faltered the cook, blushing violently.

At this the officer laughed a buoyant laugh, and published me to chase myself.—Detroit Journal.

Cause of Thought.

"You look thoughtful to-night, Smith," remarked Brown, as he stretched himself on the bed.

"Yes," sighed Smith; "I have just got a note from the landlady."

"What does she say?"

"She says that I must pay my back board at once, or her daughter will sue me for breach of promise. I'm thinking what I'd better do."—Tit-Bits.

How Ubet Got Its Name.

Ubet is the geographical center of Montana, located at "the gap" of the Judith Basin, between the Belt and Snowy Mountain ranges. The town has a post-office, one of the largest and best general stores in the Judith Basin, and one of the best hotels in the country.

Many stories have been told as to how Ubet got its name, but the Fergus County Argus quotes Mrs. A. R. Barrows, whose husband founded the town, as giving the true version. A postoffice was wanted at the new and growing settlement, and the late A. R. Barrows, accompanied by Major Martin Maginnis, called on Territorial Governor Benjamin F. Potts, who was commissioned in 1879, for the purpose of asking his assistance with the authorities at Washington.

"Want a postoffice, do you?" said Gov. Potts.

"You bet," replied Mr. Barrows.

"Ubet it shall be," said the Governor, and Ubet it so became.

French Dramatists' Earnings.

At the annual meeting in Paris of the "Societe des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques," which controls all negotiations between authors and theatrical managers in France, and collects all authors' dues, it was stated that from March 1, 1900, to February 28, 1901, French authors earned a sum of 4,569,297 francs, or over £180,000. The Paris theatres paid just over £100,000, the remaining sum being derived from the music halls and provincial theatres.—St. James' Gazette.

Jabbing a Man.

"Harry," she said, thoughtfully.

"What is it?" responded the worried business man, rather shortly.

"I wish you could arrange your business a little bit."

"How?"

"So as to be a bear on the Stock Exchange instead of at home."—Tit-Bits.

"I wrote Dr. Pierce regarding my case, and received a prompt reply, free."

"I endured nearly four years of suffering," writes Mrs. J. L. Myers, of Washington, W. Va., "caused principally from improper medical attention after the birth of a child, and female weakness, resulting in a complication of diseases. Had a terrible cough and an incessant pain and soreness in lungs. Was reduced in flesh from 184 pounds to about 100 pounds in eighteen months. I had no appetite, and became so weak and nervous I could scarcely sit up. I doctored with our home physicians for two years with no benefit, I was finally induced to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I wrote to Doctor Pierce regarding my case, and received a prompt reply, free, advising the proper medicines for my case. After taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' three doses each day, also taking one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed and some of his 'Pellets,' I ceased coughing, and am *now enjoying splendid health and have gained thirty-five pounds in weight.* I again feel like my former self, thanks to Dr. Pierce and his great medicines."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter FREE. All correspondence sacredly confidential and all womanly confidences guarded by strict professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRASTIC TREATMENT FOR HICCOUGHS

A Binghamton man began to hiccough last Saturday. He hiccoughed up all day and all night, and was hard at it Sunday morning, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Every remedy that his alarmed friends gave him seemed to accelerate the hics. People sent in from all over town and recommended sure cures. And he steadily grew worse.

Then a wise neighbor had a bright idea. He thought it out by himself. He went over to the hiccougher's home, and was ushered into the room where the afflicted one was fast hiccoughing his life away.

"Hello!" said the neighbor, in a light and cheerful tone; "how's the old soak this morning?"

The sufferer rolled his eyes at the neighbor in pained surprise.

"Don't give me any of your crocodile glances," snorted the friend. "If you'd quit drinking when I told you to you wouldn't be in this shameful condition."

"Wha-hic-at's th-hic-at?" gasped the sick man.

"Oh, don't come any of your innocent business on me!" cried the neighbor. "I know you, you old sponge!"

The hiccougher's face turned red.

"What-hic-did you-hic-call me?" he stammered.

"Called you sponge, you lobster!" bellowed the neighbor. "You're a pretty object lesson for your unfortunate children, ain't you, you gulping old hypocrite?"

"Get out of my-hic-house!" roared the sick man.

"Go to blazes!" yelled the neighbor. "I'm going to stay right here and see the last of you. The people on the street sent me over. 'Wait until the old Wolfe's gone,' they said, 'and then wave a flag out o' the window.' They're going to have a jollification supper and fireworks to-night—and don't you dare to disappoint 'em!"

This was too much for the hiccougher. He said several very bad words as he made a dash at the neighbor, and they raced around the room a half dozen times, the hiccougher getting madder at every jump, and then the neighbor darted through the door and escaped.

The sick man flung a flower pot at him as he raced down the yard, and then he suddenly realized that his hiccoughs had gone.

For that was a part of the neighbor's theory, you see. He believed that if he could get the dying man real excited and angry that affliction would leave him. And he proved he was right.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

There has just died at Guildford a man named James Cutterson Pratt, who, it is stated, about 25 years ago, purchased the site on which the town of Johannesburg now stands, for the sum of £350.

For several years, up to the time of his death, Pratt was an inmate of the infirmary attached to the Guildford workhouse.

Born in 1833, the son of a barrister, who succeeded to a life interest in some estates in Northumberland, Pratt, at the age of 13, was sent as a cadet to the Naval college of the East India company, at Finchley. He saw active service against Malay pirates in Borneo, became a lieutenant at 21, and during leave of absence served with Sir Robert Lineman's levies in the Kaffir warin 1852-53. With the naval brigade under Admiral Keppel, the young officer took part in the siege of Sebastopol, and was terribly wounded by the bursting of a shell, a shattered leg being only one of his injuries. Prolonged and careful nursing enabled him to proceed to India, and he was still full of fight when the Mutiny broke out. He distinguished himself at Lucknow, Delhi and Cawnpore, and when,the storm had passed, was appointed resident magistrate of one of the districts in the Bombay presidency.

Soon after Pratt married a niece of Sir William Chaytor, Bart., and five years later his wife sailed for England to give a home education to their children. By one stroke of fate, the unfortunate husband was deprived of his whole family. Off Cape Coast the ship—the Madeira—went down with all on board. Then Pratt was invalided home, but was sput ashore at Cape Town in a critical condition, and there for a couple of years he remained, mentally affected. His ill-fortune pursued him, for, being somehow reported dead, he was struck off the East India company's list of persons entitled to pensions. His claims were steadily repudiated, and in course of time he started sheep-farming at Rondebosch, and made coast surveys for the Cape government. Becoming acquainted with a geologist who was prospecting the Transvaal for the Boers, he was advised to purchase a tract of country lying near the Limpopo river. The land is bounded on two sides by the Limpopo and on the other by the famous Witwatersrand. The town of Johannesburg now stands upon that site. It was nearly 18,000 acres in extent, and for it Pratt paid the sum of £350, and settled down as a farmer; but when the Zulu war broke out, he took up arms with a number of volunteers under Lord Chelmsford, and joined the band of 600 volunteers who marched into Pretoria after the Boer revolt. Then the republic was declared, and Pratt, declining President Kruger's offer of service under the new state, was escorted across the border, his property being confiscated.—London Telegraph.

WHEN NATURE

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

BIRDS THAT HAVE TEETH.

In a popular lecture on birds, an ornithologist at the American Museum of Natural History recently stated some most interesting facts.

Birds are simply reptiles, he said, which have shed their scales and teeth, grown wings and feathers and invaded the domain of air. Some millions of years ago, when reptiles ruled the roost, the birds were but a feeble folk and had not shaken off the marks of their cold-blooded ancestry.

The very oldest of these ancient birds of which we know anything has been chipped out of the lithographic stone of Bavaria. This is the Archaeoptery, a creature about the size of a rook, and its Greek name only means "old bird."

Its jaws were provided with sharp teeth, its powers of flight were limited and its tail was long, like that of a lizard, but instead of being scaly, bore twenty pairs of quill feathers. Other toothed birds of younger date have been discovered in the rocks of North America, but even these lived an enormous time ago, when the chalk making up the white cliffs of England was white mud at the bottom of the ocean.

One of these birds is called Hesperornis ("bird of the west"), and was not able to fly at all, living by diving after fish, which its long-toothed jaws were easily able to catch and hold.

Another was Ichthyornis ("fish bird"), a smaller form possessed of the power of flight, but also addicted to a fish diet.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Welcome Visitor.

"Sarah, what you wake me up so airly fer?" asked the irate husband, sitting up in bed and rubbing his eyes.

"I wake you up," replied his wife, "kaze dey is a big king snake quoiled up at yo' feet!"

"Le'm stay dar!" said the husband, addressing himself to sleep again; "dey aint' no harm in him; he'll keep all de rattlesnakes f'um off me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Badinage.

Jack—Miss Pechy's poodle is dead. Did you hear about it?

Tom—Yes. I'm going up to call on her.

Jack—To condole with her, I suppose.

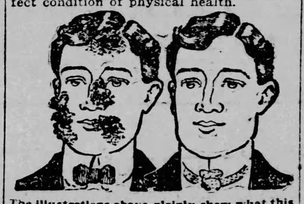
Tom—No; to propose to her, now that my rival's out of the way.

Jack—Ah! You want to get in before she takes up with some other puppy.—Philadelphia Press.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.



The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 46 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2302 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

PAYS TO BE A DIRECTOR.

Senator Depew's name appears as a director or trustee officer in 76 corporations, mostly railroads, banks and trust companies, and the list of them takes a full page and a half in the Directory of Directors, says the New York Post. Next to him in point of activity as a director comes William K. Vanderbilt, with 48 corporations appearing after his name. Edward D. Adams is also in considerable demand, having 43 companies, mostly railway, to keep track of; James Stillman, 41; George J. Gould, 38; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, 35; President Callaway, of the New York Central, 36; D. O. Mills, 33; Frederick P. Olcott, 22; August Belmont, 32; J. Pierpont Morgan, 31; William Rockefeller, 22, and a dozen others who have more than 15 concerns after their names.

As to the fees for attendance at these directors' meetings, they vary from $5 to $25, banks, the larger ones, paying $10 in gold to every member present, though some very rich ones go beyond this. As these meetings are weekly, sometimes semi-weekly, and the boards consist of from ten to twenty members, you see it is something of an item in bank expenses. The fee is generally paid in gold, and it is something of a custom among directors who are married to turn over the gold pieces so received to their wives for "pin money." Thus it comes about that these busy men are always reminded before leaving home of their bank engagements for the day.

But when all is said about the pecuniary sacrifice a busy and successful man must make in becoming a bank director, there are few, if any, fiduciary positions so much desired. The story is told of a Wall street broker who was recently elected a director of a big downtown bank, and who had to buy ten shares of stock at $700 a share in order to qualify himself for the place. The bank itself is not a dividend payer, but this operator saw an opportunity to strengthen himself materially in the financial world through his connection with this bank, so he considered the $7,000 as money wisely spent.

FIVE MINCE PIES COST $5,000

Johnny Foehl ate five mince pies at one sitting, and this little feast cost him exactly $5,000, says the Philadelphia North American. His suit against the Camden & Suburban Railway company for that amount for injuries sustained in being pushed from a car was progressing favorably to him yesterday in the Camden court. Half a dozen doctors had sworn that he was an invalid as the result of the accident, when Willie Brower, one of Johnnie's witnesses, in his rambling testimony told of John's love for pies.

Counsel for the trolley company saw a glimmer of hope in this.

"Could he eat a whole pie?" was asked of Willie.

"Why, yes, he ate five within a few minutes last week," the boy replied.

Then three lawyers who represented Johnny were on their feet in an instant, demanding of the court to know what mince pie had to do with Johnny Foehl being injured by a trolley car. They wanted this portion of the testimony stricken out.

"Well," declared the counsel for the trolley company, "any boy who can eat five mince pies at one sitting is not very much of an invalid."

The court admitted the mince pie testimony. Having got into the case, the pies remained to a finish.

Counsel for the plaintiff wanted to bring witnesses to prove that the pies were small five-cent ones. They were willing to send for a pie to show the jury. The railway company's lawyers conceded that the pies were small, but contended that even so no invalid could eat five of them.

When all the testimony was in, the court, relieving the jury, declared that Johnny Foehl had not made out a case. The mince pie testimony had been fatal to it.

Prof. Hugo Engel, of Philadelphia, regards five-grain antikamnia tablets as the most reliable remedy for the relief of pain. In an article in the Medical Summary he says that he knows of no medicine that has a more rapid effect than antikamnia in doses of one or two tablets.—National Medical Review.

Area of Saturn.

Professor See has measured the dimensions of the planet Saturn at the United States naval observatory at Washington, with the following results: The diameters of the ball of the planet are 79,944 miles (equatorial) and 67,372 miles (polar). The mean density resulting is 68-100 of that of water. The external diameter of the outer ring is 173,115 miles, and its width is 11,846 miles. The width of the dusky or crepe ring is 11,533 miles. The space between the interior edge of the crepe ring and the ball is thus 6,730 miles. The diameter of the largest satellite is 2,092 miles—somewhat less than that of our moon.

Drawing Distinction.

"Somebody has been pulling the doorbell out by the roots and breaking the windows again," said the man with a fierce look in his eye.

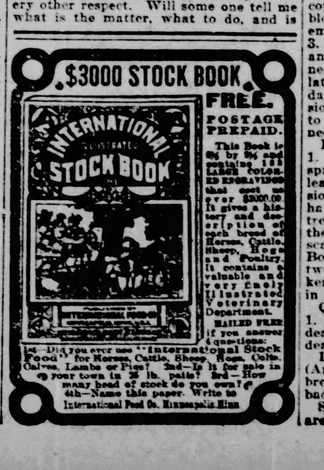
"But we can't tell who did it," answered his wife.

"There is just the difficulty. If it was our own children it is simply a boyish prank. But if it was the neighbor's children they ought to be arrested."—Washington Star.

An Inversion.

"Does Mr. Billionson play golf?"

"No. He works at golf. When he wants a little real diversion he goes into the stock market."—Washington Star.



The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Tanning Deer Skins.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to D. W. S., in last issue, I will give him my way. First, soak the hide until soft; then take soft water and add a sufficient quantity of unleached ashes; let the hide lie in this until the hair will slip off easily. To make a graining block, take a hard wood, close-grained log, 7 feet long and 12 inches in diameter; remove the bark for three feet at one end; make is perfectly smooth; bore two holes (two inch ones) 1½ feet from the end of the smooth one; insert two legs, say 2½ feet long; the other end lies on the ground. When the hair slips easily, place it, flesh side down on the beam; hold the hide in place by leaning your breast against it over the end of the beam; take a drawing knife and with the back of it push the hair and grain off together; then turn over and push the loose flesh off. Then place the hide in soft water, cover the hide; add two quarts of old soft soap to the water and stir until dissolved. Let it lie in this one week. Take it out and wash in warm soft water; then squeeze until nearly dry; then spread it on the floor, flesh side up; then with a rag, cover thoroughly the flesh side with tanner's oil. Fold the flesh side together, roll tight, and let it lie in a warm place for two or three days; then wash the oil out with soft soap, rinse, and hang up to dry, and when two-thirds dry, pull and work it every way, near a fire, until it is dry and soft, as if it gets too dry it becomes hard in places.—O. B., Guthrie, Okla.

Killing Locust Sprouts.

Editor Farmstead:—T. E. B., Canaseraga, N. Y.: Don't cut nor grub your locust trees, simply take a hatchet and cut the bark loose, say three or four feet above the ground, and pull it off to the ground when the sap is fullest. About the blooming season is the best time. Let them stand till dead, and they will never sprout. Try it, and be convinced. You should never break or bruise any of the trees; if you do, they will certainly sprout and grow at the broken places.—E. M. M., Cataloochee, N. C.

Horse With Cough.

Editor Farmstead:—If G. B. R., of Cozad, will give the following mixture to his horse, it will stop that cough. It is also a valuable remedy for distemper, pink eye, etc.

Gentian root, 4 oz.; ginger, 3 oz.; cinchona bark, 4 oz.; sulphur, 4 oz.; cream tartar, 44 oz.; feungreek, 2 oz.; saltpetre, 3 oz.; cayenne pepper, ½oz.

Give one teaspoonful every day, in the morning. For distemper, a tablespoonful once a day. If this is given as soon as signs of distemper appear, one tablespoonful every other day will be sufficient, but in bad cases, once a day is better, until they show signs of improvement; then reduce the dose.—W. H. B., Lomax, Neb.

Ruptured Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—I do not want to contradict or anything of the kind, but I believe if "D. L. B." of Cleveland, W. Va., will try a truss he will cure his calf if it has not been too long in this condition. I have cured a colt of navel rupture, and he is as sound as a dollar. I loaned it to a neighbor, and he cured his colt with it. Both colts were cured in four to six weeks. I cannot see why it will not work on a calf. The truss is made of two surcingles, one buckled just back of the hips, holders, and the other in front of the hips. On each surcingle is a strap the full length, with eyelet holes in each, to lace together to hold it in position. On the back surcingle is a round piece of leather about two inches in diameter, pressed into the shape of a saucer, with the center raised to the size of a hickory nut. Place this directly in the rupture and buckle as tight as is necessary to hold up the rupture. Leave the surcingle long enough to be let out as the calf grows to fill it. Keep it on from four to six weeks, according to the length of time the calf has been ruptured. Then if it is found to be only partially or nearly healed, replace it and use your judement when to abandon its use.—W. H. B., Lomax, Neb.

Potato and Rose Bugs.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give me the best practical prescription for destroying the Colorado beetle (potato bug), and the common rose bug, without injury to the plant.

The rose bug has, for years past, very much injured our grape crop. We have sprayed with a preparation of paris green, with but little effect. Do you know of something better?—Subscriber.

For the Colorado potato beetle, we know nothing better than to use paris green. As for the rose bug on grapes, use the treatment for grapes given in the article, "All About Spraying," printed elsewhere in the Farmstead.

Grafting Wax.

M. L. G., Greentown, Ind.: You will find an article on time and manner of grafting in Farmstead of Weekly Blade of January 24; recipes for grafting wax in those of Feb. 14, 21, 28, and March 23.

Grubs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please inform me what the grub worm originated from? I have been informed that it originated from the June bug.—S. B. R., Crown Hill, W. Va.

There is a large number of worms, grubs, caterpilars, etc., which come from an egg laid by a fly or beetle. The worm or grub, after a time, becomes a chrysalis, and from this, the next year, emerges a fly or beetle, which lays eggs which hatch grubs, and this circle is kept up. Unless we know exactly what variety of grub you mean, we can not tell what insect lays the egg which produces it.

Young Bull.

W. H. B., Lomax, Neb.: We are inclined to think the lump is of the nature of a tumor, caused by the inflammation due to castration. If it does not increase in size, let it alone. If it does, get a veterinarian to cut it out.

INQUIRIES.

Bloody Discharge.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a four-year-old Jersey cow, has brought one calf and would have been fresh again next October. She lost her calf about a month ago, and since then has had a flow of about a gallon of thick blood at intervals of two and three days. She has not received any injury to our knowledge. She seems perfectly healthy in every other respect. Will some one tell me what is the matter, what to do, and is her milk fit for use? It looks as good as any.—Farmer, Ill.

What Ails This Well?

Editor Farmstead:—Can some one tell me what is wrong with our well? The water all of last summer contained a sort of filmy, slimy substance, sometimes several pieces of it in a bucketful. We thought at first it was pieces of moss; then thought it might be caused by angle worms, and tried salt without any effect. At the beginning of warm weather this year it appeared again.—E. C. T., Mt. Liberty, Pa.

Ailing Ducks.

Editor Farmstead:—Our ducks get water about the eyes; nearly the whole head gets wet, and then they die. We give them water to drink, but not to swim in. Will some one tell the cause and the remedy?—J. M. B., Croft, Pa.

Swelled Hock.

Editor Farmstead:—I have an 11-year-old mare, sound in every way, except a swelling at the hock joint. Last year, about two months before she foaled, a swelling appeared, much like a capped hock. I treated it for that, but it got worse, and swelled clear around the joint. Then it broke and ran out like little blisters, all around the leg. It did htis two or three times. Then I lanced it open and got a great deal of pus. I treated it with everything I heard of, but with no success. It dried down of its own accord, but left a small, hard bunch on the hock. She is with foal again, and it is swollen up and broke for me this spring. Can any one tell me what it is, or what to do for it?—H. B., Baldwin, Mich.

Indigestion.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare that gets the colic every little while. The horse doctor calls it indigestion. Will some one tell what causes it, and is there a cure? She is 7 years old and is suckling a colt.—G. P. B., Lansing.

Cough.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that coughs. Will some one tell me what to give her to stop the cough?—E. B., Central.

Lump on Jaw.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Jersey heifer, 2 years old. She came in last February and has been giving lots of milk since. Lately, I have noticed a lump appearing on her lower jaw at the point underneath. She is healthy otherwise—eats well, chews her cud, and is in apparently good condition. If any of the Farmstead readers has had any experience with any such thing, I would like to hear about it.—C. C. S., Moline, Ill.

Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader tell me what to do? We have a valuable cow, which commenced giving bloody milk. This was about a year ago. She continued to give more or less bloody milk for about ten days; then her milk seemed all right. She was at that time a stripper. About one week ago she began giving bloody milk again, and is still giving it. She has a calf about two months old. She and the calf are in good condition. Only one teat seems affected.—O. M., Mineral Spring, Mo.

Pear Blight.

Editor Farmstead:—I want some information about the blight on pear trees. I had a lot of thrifty pear trees last year, and got lots of money for my pears, but the trees are now black with blight.—J. D., Napoleon, Miss.

In the article headed "All About Spraying," given elsewhere in the Farmstead, you will find full directions for spraying. It is the only effective remedy.

ALL ABOUT SPRAYING.

Formulas of Different Mixtures and for What Purposes.

Below is given in compact form a vast deal of information about spraying and the mixtures therefor. Readers are advised to preserve it for future reference, as it can not be reprinted.

Notice that the numbers given with the time of spraying indicate the 1st, 2d and 3d spraying, etc.:

Apple (for scab, codling moth, bud moth). 1. When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution. 2. Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. For bud moth, arsenites when leaf bud opens. 3. When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites. 4. Eight to twelve days later, Bordeaux and arsenites.

Cherry (for rot, aphis, slug). 1. As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphis appears, kerosene emulsion. 2. When fruit has set, Bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air-slaked lime. Hellebore. 3. Ten to fourteen days, if rot appears, Bordeaux. 4. Ten to fourteen days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate.

Currant (for mildew, worms). 1. At first sign of worms, arsenite. 2. Ten days later, Hellebore. If leaves mildew, Bordeaux. 3. If worms persist, Hellebore.

Gooseberry (for mildew, worms). 1. When leaves expand, Bordeaux. For worms as above. 2. Ten to fourteen days later, Bordeaux. For worms as above. 2. Ten to fourteen days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. For worms, as above. 4. Ten to fourteen days later repeat third.

Grape (for fungous diseases, flea-beetle). 1. In spring, when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Paris green for flea-beetle. 2. When leaves are 1½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux. Paris green for larvae of flea-beetle. 3. When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Paris green as given before. 4. Ten to fourteen days later, Bordeaux. 5. Ten to fourteen days later, if any disease appears, Bordeaux. 6. Ten to fourteen days, ammoniacal copper carbonate. Make later applications of this, if necessary.

Peach, Nectarine, Apricot (for rot, mildew). 1. Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution. 2. Before flowers open, Bordeaux. 3. When fruit has set, Bordeaux.

Pear (for leaf blight, scab, psylla, codling moth.) 1. As buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution. 2. Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion, when leaves open, for psylla. 3. After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites. Kerosene emulsion if necessary. 4. Eight days to twelve days later, repeat third. 5. Ten to fourteen days later, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion applied forcibly for psylla. 6. Ten to fourteen days later, repeat fifth, if necessary.

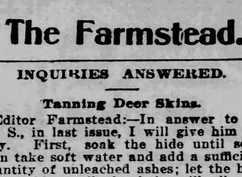
Plum (for funguous disease, curculio). 1. During first warm days of early spring, Bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are off in the fall, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale. 2. When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux. Begin to jar trees for curculio. Before buds start in the spring, kerosene emulsion for plum scale. 3. Ten to fourteen days later, Bordeaux. Jar trees for curculio every two or four days. For San Jose scale, kerosene emulsion when young appear in spring and summer.

Quince (for leaf and fruit spots). 1. When blossom buds appear, Bordeaux. 2. When fruit has set, Bordeaux and arsenites.

Raspberry, blackberry and Dewberry (Anthracnose rust). 1. Before buds break, copper-sulphate solution. Cut out badly diseased canes.

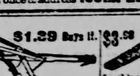
Strawberry (for rust). As the fruits are setting, Bordeaux.

FREE **WANT ONE OF THESE 1901 BICYCLES** **FREE**



an honest advertisement. We are determined to introduce the wonderful Ivora Headache Tablets into every home, and in order to do so we need good agents and are willing to pay them handsomely. You can get a 1901 Model Bicycle, with Lamps, Horn, Bell and Coaster Brake attached, for selling our remedy. We have a reputation for honest dealing, and to prove it, every person who sells six boxes of Ivora Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box will receive our generous offer of this up-to-date wheel. The Spoke Lantern, which serves as a splendid reflector, only six boxes. Don't send a cent, order to-day, and we send the tablets by mail; when sold send us the $1.50 and we guarantee if you will comply with our offer we will send you with the Tea Spoon the Lantern, the Bell, and the Bicycle, any size frame with a Coaster Brake, will be given absolutely free. Remember we guarantee the Bicycle to be a 1901 model, containing all of the latest improvements, and that every wheel is fitted with a Coaster Brake. Why pay out money for a bicycle when you can get one free. Thousands can testify that we do as we say. Write at once & address IGURA REMEDY CO., Bicycle Dept. E 148 New Haven, Conn.

$1.29 Buys it. $3.98



$6

$35.95

Send at once for large general Catalogue No D 5405. The National Mercantile Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Tomato (rot, blight).

FORMULAS.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate.....6 pounds.
Quicklime.....4 pounds.
Water.....40-50 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use, but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage, it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages, it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. For rots, molds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

AMMONICAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate.....1 ounce
Ammenia....Enough to dissolve copper.
Water.....9 gallons.

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottle, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purposes as Bordeaux mixture.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Paris Green.....1 pound.
Water.....15 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready to use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines, use twenty-five gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN (Arsenites.)

Paris Green.....1 pound.
Water.....200-300 gallons.

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, one pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of four ounces of the arsenites to fifty gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prizes or bets. 6.—No answers by mail.

Making a Saint.

"I have read recently that the Catholic church, during the present summer, will make a saint of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. I wish to know what a saint is? Who makes saints of people? By whom was Matthew, Mark, Luke and the saints of the New Testament made saints, or by whom was that title conferred upon them?"—C. H. W., Humbird, Wis.

The word saint means holy, and it is used as a prefix by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, to the names of those deceased persons who have been canonized by the church. In the Roman church the ceremony of beatification must be performed by the Pope before the person can be canonized. This ceremony consists in a formal declaration by the Pope that the person named is blessed. That person must have had a reputation for sanctity and supernatural gifts, and before the decree is pronounced a long and minute investigation is made into his or her merits, and this can not be done until at least fifty years after death. In former times the decree of beatification was pronounced by bishops, but in 1170 that right was reserved to the holy see by Pope Alexander III, and has been held by it ever since.

Canonization is the ceremony by which a deceased person, who has previously been beatified, is proclaimed a saint. In the Roman Catholic church this done by the Pope, who, after investigation, declares the person in question to have led a perfect life, that God has worked miracles at his or her intercession, either during life or after death, and that consequently the person is worthy to be honored as a saint.

Before a beatified person can be canonized, four consistories must be held. In the first, the Pope causes the petition of the parties requesting the canonization to be examined by four cardinals appointed for the purpose; in the second the cardinals report the result of their investigation; in the third, a person who is called the devil's advocate says all he can against the proposed saint, to which another advocate replies; in the fourth the question is put to a vote, and if this is favorable the person is pronounced a saint. The first canonization is said to have been performed by Pope Leo III, in 804.

Legal Tender Money.

"Please explain the moneys of the United States with care."—J. L. West Columbia, W. Va.

The following kinds of money are full legal tender for all debts in any amount: All United States gold coins;

United States silver dollars;

United States legal tender Treasury notes.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender. Silver coins less than a dollar are legal tender for small sums—the half-dollar, quarter and dime, up to $5, the cent and nickel up to 25 cents.

Rural Routes.

E. E., Springfield, Vt.: Your best plan, if you wish to succeed in establishing a rural mail route, will be to see your Representative in Congress. It would certainly not be established without his aid. He can tell you the steps to take. If it be established, his recommendation will be accepted as to the proper person for carrier. Therefore, get acquainted with your Congressman as soon as you can.

Astor.

"Is there a gentleman prominent in newspaper circles whose name is Astor?"—Mignon, Newburg, Tenn.

There is nc Astor prominent as a newspaper man. William Waldorf Astor, once of New York, went to England, became an English citizen, and started a monthly magazine, which he finally stopped, as it was a losing venture. Mr. Astor is apparently ashamed of being an American. He is laughed at on this side of the ocean, and considered a snob in England. Probably he is the person to whom you refer.

Standard Oil in Texas.

"Had the Standard Oil company any right in law to buy the water front and port facilities at Port Arthur, about 20 miles from Beaumont, after oil was discovered? My friend says it had not, for all trusts are forbidden in Texas, and by law it has no right in the state."—H. D. M., Junction, O.

We can not answer as to the anti-trust law of Texas, unless we had a copy of that law. We do not know whether it prohibits a trust from acquiring and holding real estate or not. We suppose not, else the purchase would not have been made. But the oil discovery in Texas will work a revolution in public opinion in that state regarding the Standard Oil company, in fancy. If the Standard were kept out of the state, the oil field would be practically valueless.

Degrees in Heaven.

"In what sense are there degrees in heaven and hell, and what is the scripture in support of such a doctrine?"—A. H. C., Quinton, Va.

There is no scriptural authority for it whatever. The idea that heaven and hell are graded is one that belongs in many religions, and enters into literature in many ways.

That Reservation.

J. L. P., Adelphia, Va.; W. E. D., Alden, Mich.; C. P. D., Selma, Ind.; D. D. B., Bayard, W. Va., and others: We have already printed a full description of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation, and a map, and have told all that we know about it. We can not repeat this; it would take too much space. We must refer inquirers to their files of The Blade.

Some of the inquiries show the news article about the proposed method of allotment was not carefully read. It was plainly stated therein that the plan was under discussion, but not yet adopted. Whenever it or some other plan is adopted, the facts will be printed in The Blade's news columns—not in the Bureau. We are unable to answer J. L. P.'s question. He should address the question to the commissioner of the general land office, interior department, Washington, D. C.

C. L. D. will please understand that the conditions will be made known in the President's proclamation for the opening of the reservation, which will not be issued, in all probability, till early in August. No one can answer his question until then.

W. E. D. and D. D. B. must wait for the proclamation. The particulars will not be known until then.

Again—Don't ask us questions about this reservation. We have told all we know, in previous issues, and will not repeat. As fast as there is any news about the matter, you will find it in the news columns.

Vice-Presidential Vacancies.

"Did Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur have any Vice Presidents?"—J. F. H., Amsden, O.

You should read the constitution of the United States with care. You will find it provides for a vacancy in the office of President, but not for a vacancy in the office of Vice President. Hence, when the latter office becomes vacant, it remains so until the next Presidential election and inauguration. For instance, when Vice President Hobart died, the office remained vacant until the inauguration of Vice President Roosevelt.

Porto Rico's Government.

"How are Porto Rico and Cuba governed, and explain the difference, if any, between the authority of the United States in regard to the Islands."—H. T. Y., Bucktown, Pa.

Porto Rico has a regular form of government provided by a law of Congress, which became a law March 2, 1900. A full synopsis was given in The Blade at that time. Porto Rico belongs to the United States, but Cuba does not. The present government of the latter is by American military authority, under the direct control of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States. As soon as Cuba adopts a constitution to the satisfaction of this government, and elects officers under it, the United States will withdraw, leaving the Cubans an independent nation.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

No More Weak Kidneys

Wonderful Herbal Remedy That Cures All Kidney Diseases, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Bladder Troubles, and Even Bright's Disease, and Diabetes.

Free Trial Package of a Wonderful Kidney and Liver Tonic Sent to Any Sufferer Who Sends Name and Address.

From Ohio comes hope and cheer for all who have suffered with weak, enlarged or wasted kidneys, lame back, rheumatism, liver complaint, gravel stones, irritation of the bladder or any of the many diseases and trouble that come from a derangement of these important functional organs. Even the dread Bright's disease and diabetes yield readily to this herbal treatment—Peruviana. Many people are sick and don't know what ails them. They feel dull and tired. Their breath is bad, they have dull headaches and an ever-

HEALTHY AND DISEASED KIDNEYS.

present bad taste in their mouths. Food does not taste right, there is a constant thirst. This is the result of kidney-poison and you need a kidney and liver tonic like Peruviana. The kidneys are the cleaning house of the system. The liver the regulator. If the kidneys are weak or inactive the blood goes to the heart full of impurities and is sent over the body wrecking and destroying with poison all through the system. The great and constant thirst, the dull aches, the sleepless nights, the disordered stomach all indicate the presence of the poison. It is your kidneys that makes you sick. Doctor them and restore to them their natural activity and your symptoms of poison will disappear and you will be well in a few days. Peruviana goes direct to the sick and failing kidneys. It helps purify the blood, at the same time building up and fortifying the kidneys against further destruction by disease. The mild herbal action of Peruviana stirs up the liver. It is a pleasant yet most effective tonic that is constantly in demand wherever known, and one that is so effective that it is used and recommended by many physicians in their regular practice. Hundreds of trial packages are sent out, enough of the treatment in each one to act upon the kidneys, relieve your pain and convince you that it is the remedy that will cure you positively and permanently. Send for a trial package to-day to the Peruviana Herbal Remedy Co., 1152 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and it will be forwarded to you prepaid by return mail.

Lower California.

J. A. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: Lower California occupies the whole peninsula, and is bounded on the north by California, east by the Colorado river, which separates it from Arizona and Sonora, and by the Gulf of California, south and west by the Pacific. Its area is about 57,500 square miles, population about 25,000, consisting of Indians and mixed races, mostly living in the southern portion of the peninsula. It is divided into eight municipalities, each having an alcalde at its head. La Paz, the capital, is at the head of a bay, on the southern part of the gulf coast. It is a mere village.

Publishing a Book.

E. F., Barnard, Kan.: The arrangements between a publisher and an author are a matter of personal negotiation, as a rule. If your book is completed, don't rush it up and send to a publisher without previous correspondence. That marks you as knowing nothing about it. But write a brief letter, saying you have a manuscript novel of about 50,000 words, or of so many thousand words. Don't tell the number of pages, for that gives no information; specify how many thousand words. Tell him the time and scene of the story, and ask if you may deliver it to him for examination with a view to publication.

Usually a publisher will not accept a manuscript unless he thinks he can make a success of it, and he usually publishes it at his own risk. The usual compensation is ten per cent on the wholesale price of the books sold, payable after their sale. This is caled a royalty.

Pronunciations.

H. L., Yale, Ill.: Iberian is pronounced eye-be-re-an, accent on second; Pyrenees, pyr-en-eez, accent on first; Phoenician, fee-nish-an, accent on second; Pygmalion, pig-mall-ee-on, accent on second; Celtiberian, sel-tib-e-re-an, accent on third; Cunctipinean, Kan-tha-jin-yan, accent on third; Lusitania, loo-zit-ann-ya, accent on third; Gracchi, grak-kee, accent on first; Virtathus, vee-ree-ah-thus, accent on third; Numantia, noo-manshe-a, accent on second.

Sun in North Windows.

"Why does the sun sometimes shine in at our northern windows in latitude 47 degrees, north latitude?"—J. F. B., Pullman, Wash.

The phenomenon of the sun shining in at the north windows of your house is due to the inclination of the earth's axis. The axis or pole of revolution of the earth is not at right angles to the direction from the sun, if it was the sun would not shine in your north windows. If your house was situated close to the north pole the sun would shine in at your north windows 12 hours each day for six months each year. It is difficult to explain just why this is so in words but one glance at a terrestrial globe, such as is used in schools would show the reason plainly.

Taxation.

"Please give the origin of taxation."—W. R. D., Etna Green, Ind.

Taxation is a method of assessing the expense of government upon the people so old that its origin is lost in antiquity; it is the direct descendant of tribute. It is probable that from the time when after man was created and some individual favored by nature became more powerful physically than his neighbors, thus creating natural leadership and a privileged class, tribute was exacted. This in an unorganized state of society would naturally be levied unequally. With organized government came the necessity for an equal and just method of levying necessary tribute and this has resulted in what we now know as taxation.

The Eastern Star.

"Please give me the date of the institution of the first ladies' auxiliary to the Free Masonic order, commonly known as The Eastern Star."—D. F., Manson, Iowa.

The order of the Eastern Star was first organized in France about 1775. It was first established in the United States in 1783.

Bicycle Gear.

"Please explain what is meant by 'gear,' as used in reference to bicycles."—J. R. C., Pierceville, Ind.

The word gear in bicycle parlance refers to the proportion between the sprocket wheels. For instance an "80 gear" wheel: In this case one turn of the forward sprocket wheel would cause the bicycle to travel as far over the ground as it would go in one turn of its wheels if they were 80 inches in diameter. As the ordinary bicycle wheel is but 28 inches in diameter there is amnifestly a large gain in distance somewhere and this is in the relative size of the two sprocket wheels.

Army and Navy Expenses.

"A periodical states that our war and navy debt, including current expense of army and navy, with all additions to latter wars during the last year, more than that of any foreign nation. Are they right, and if so, why is it, when our army and navy is not so large?"—Subscriber, Holgate, Ohio.

The estimated expense of the army in 1900 was $150,000,000; that of the navy $55,000,000; a total of $205,000,000 in round numbers. And, while the actual figures for the expenditures of other nations for the same period are not yet obtainable, in view of the fact that England is spending probably a larger sum on her South African army alone, not to mention her vast navy, her army at home, in India and scattered all over the world, the assertion you quote is to say the least an exaggeration.

Losses in War.

"A says that in our civil war more men were killed in one battle than men killed in any one battle of the Franco-Prussian war; also, that 10,000 men were killed in one battle of the civil war. Is he right?"—P., Missoula, Mont.

Here are the official figures. Let them answer: Gettysburg was the battle in the civil war in which the most men were killed. The Federal army had 3,070 men killed. In the Franco-Prussian war Gravelotte was the most destructive battle. In this battle the German army has 4,449 men killed.

Mountain Meadow Massacre.

"In what year was the Mountain Meadow massacre, and was John Lee the only one tried; if so, why?"—D. H., Lottsville, Pa.

On the 11th of September, 1857, an emigrant party numbering about 140 souls, was journeying peacefully through Utah on their way to California, when they were suddenly attacked by a horde of savages, said to be Indians, at Mountain Meadow. Although taken by surprise, the heroic emigrants kept their assailants at bay for five days, and were finally conquered only by treachery. They were induced by John D. Lee, who represented himself as a friend and mediator, to lay down their arms and return to the east on the understanding that their lives would be spared. Guided by Lee, the emigrants started on their return journey Sept. 15, 1857, but they were soon attacked from an ambush and all but seventeen—these children under seven years of age—were murdered. The Mormons were accused of the massacre, but for many years persisted in charging it to the Indians, but in 1874 evidence of the complicity of the Mormons was discovered and an investigation was ordered by the United States government, which indicated the guilt of John D. Lee, who was arrested and tried for the offense in 1875. Every effort was made by the wealthy Mormon church to save Lee, but after two years of delay on legal technicalities, on March 23, 1877, twenty years after his terrible deed, Lee was taken to the scene of the massacre and executed by being shot.

Errors in Laws.

"Editor Question Bureau: Regarding the question of R. D., Bowie, S. D., as to the omission of a comma costing our government a million dollars, will say: It was in a tariff law—am sorry I can not give the date. The government was desirous of experimenting with foreign fruits in this country, or rather experimenting in their cultivation, and included in the free list all foreign fruit-plants, etc. The enrolling clerk, omitted the hyphen after fruit, and inserted a comma, making the law read, 'All foreign fruit, plants, etc.,' consequently all foreign fruit was admitted free until congress met the next year, and the government thereby lost one million dollars. The account I received was two millions."—C. H. W., Humbird, Wis.

Not in the Bible.

"Who was the author of 'cleanliness is next to godliness'? Or is it in the Bible? Some say it is; if so, where is it found?"—N. E., Emmetsburg, Iowa

It is not in the Bible. It occurs in a sermon upon Dress," by John Wesley. It may be found in Sermon xcii, of his printed sermons.

Wrong Quotation.

"Please inform me where it says in the Bible, the wicked shall not live out half their days."—L. C., Heshbon, Pa.

You have not quoted it correctly. Look up the proper quotation in Psalms lv, 23.

"Tenpenny Nails."

Editor Question Bureau: I think that your answer to the query in regard to the meaning of the word penny used in connection with nails was wrong. Nails were formerly made by hand, and the men who made them got 10 pence a hundred for making nails three inches long, hence they were called tenpenny nails. They got eight pennies a hundred for making nails 2½ inches long, which were called eightpenny nails; six pennies a hundred for making nails 2 inches long, hence which were called sixpenny nails, and so on. Hence the word penny was used to indicate the price paid for making the different sizes of nails.—H. C.

Golden Lacquer.

"Please tell me how the beautiful yellow golden color is put on photo lens tubes and other fine brass goods."—Jeweler, Fordsville, Ky.

This handsome finish is obtained by the use of lacquer. Lacquer for brass is made in many ways, but here is a very simple and effective formula:

Rectified spirits of wine, ½ pint, to ½ pound of seed-lac.

The seed-lac must be picked perfectly clean of all impurities, as upon this depends the beauty of the lacquer. Add the seed-lac to the spirits of wine, and keep in a warm place until dissolved, when the mixture is ready for use. The article to be lacquered must be absolutely clean and free of grease.

Never Heard of It.

"Was there ever an intrinsic value system, redemption system, or dear money system of finance, that worked as satisfactorily, honestly and prosperously (considering the population of the state which adopted it), for home exchange and for state trade, for so many years as did the Franklin fiat system of Pennsylvania?"—N. B. S., Mannington, W. Va.

We are unable to locate the fiat system referred to. As a matter of fact, Franklin was opposed to a fiat system, as the record clearly shows. If you will refer us to your authorities, we will verify them if possible.

Torrens Land System.

"Will you kindly explain Torrens system of land transfers, and name the states that have adopted that system?"—E. E. T., Avon Park, Fla.

The Torrens land transfer system is one in which the titles to land are kept in a public registry, so that transfers can be easily, cheaply and safely made by simply recording the transfers in the registry. This system is in use in Australia. It was adopted some years ago by the state of Illinois, but was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Continental Money.

E. P. G., Fairbury, Neb.: All issues of Continental money—that is, issued by the Continental Congress—are now irredeemable. When the constitution was adopted, there was no provision made for paying the issues under the old Confederation. The government has no authority to redeem them. All they are worth is what any one is willing to pay for them as curiosities. Old state issues are equally worthless. They were repudiated many years ago by the states themselves.

Weak Men

Prof. Laborde's Wonderful French Preparation
"CALTHOS"
Restores Lost Manhood.
5 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT
Absolutely FREE by Sealed Mail.
No C. O. D. or DEPOSIT SCHEME.

"CALTHOS" is put before you on its merits alone. Try it and put it to the test. Try it Free. There is no security required—no C. O. D. scheme. Send us your name and address, and we will send you enough "CALTHOS" to last five days. It will be sent in a sealed package by mail. In the quiet of your home you can try it and see what it does.

All correspondence relating to the CALTHOS department of our business is strictly confidential. We neither publish nor furnish testimonials.

The marvelous French remedy "CALTHOS," recently introduced in this country by the Von Mohl Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest, richest and most responsible business firms in the United States, has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession because of the wonderful cures it has effected. If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Weakness of any nature in the Sexual Organs or Nerves, no matter how caused, or if the parts are undeveloped or have shrunken or wasted away "CALTHOS" will restore you.

"CALTHOS" is a French discovery by Prof. Jules Laborde, famed in Paris as France's foremost specialist.

"CALTHOS" is the only remedy recognized by the medical profession as a specific cure for weak men.

"CALTHOS" has the endorsement of the German and French governments, and is largely used in the standing armies of those countries.

Address application for trial treatment to
The VON MOHL CO., 245 B,
Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the U. S.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FREE
A NEW CURE FOR
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet. Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail, free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Miscellaneous.

C. W. S., Farfork, Ky.: We can not inform you.

I. D. B., Hannibal, O.: Sorry, but we have not the list.

N. P. L., York, Neb.: None of our Toledo watchmakers can tell.

R. G., Atwood, Colo.: Such questions are not of general interest.

L. L. G., Porcupine, S. D.: Never having seen the scale, we cannot tell.

W. H. B., Lomax, Neb.: Hebrews vi, 4, 5, 6, evidently refer to backsliders.

V. L. M., Edgerton, O.: We find it impossible to comply with your request.

Subscriber, Madison, Neb.: We do not know. We can not keep the run of the laws of 45 states.

B. B. F., Pushmataha, Miss.: When the result of the Canada census is made known, we will publish, of course. There has been difficulty in getting enumerators in the Northwest.

M. E. R., Canton, Ill.: No periodical changes its advertising rates because of small changes in its circulation. Advertising contracts are made by the year, quarter or month, and the rate remains the same.

E. L. T., Springville, Ala.: Such a question as yours is impossible to answer, except by a guess. Can you name the ten wealthiest men in your state, and tell where they live? What has politics to do with a man's power to accumulate wealth?

J. T. K., Bryan, O.: Candlemas Day, February 2, is the day on which in the Catholic church the supply of altar candles for the year are consecrated. Why the silly old superstition about the groundhog was fixed for this day no one can tell.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The wicked, witty prodigal returned, and in his old manner accosted his father:

"Well, governor, I've come back. Are you going to kill the fatted calf?"

But the old gentleman was a match for him, and said:

"No, my son, I think I'll let you live."—Tit-Bits.

"How's this?" demanded the magistrate. "You have your husband arrested for assault, and yet you refuse to testify against him."

"Well, your honor," said Mrs. McGlone, whose heart had softened, "I ain't shure I'll say he done it."

"But you told me he punched you in the eye."

"Thrue for ye. Some wan did punch me in th'eye, but I ain't shure who, for me back wor turned at the toime."—Philadelphia Press.

"It's absolutely no use, sir, to ask my forgiveness," said the girl, and re quested her to give them to her mistress. Leaving the visitors in the hall, the girl, holding out the cards between her fingers, went to her mistress, exclaiming:

"There, ma'am, there's three ladies with only two tickets. Must I let 'em all in?"—Tit-Bits.

"Is Dauber a realist in his work?"

"No, indeed. He devotes his entire time to portraits of women."—Harper's Bazar.

"I can't see why they put those fine pictures of great men on our money," said the discontented man.

"It serves to keep them in the public mind."

"Not at all. In the case of a one-dollar bill, you can't hold on to it long enough to get acquainted, and if it is a twenty the chances are you don't see it at all."—Washington Star.

She—You must be careful and not sit too near me. Mother has a way of coming into the room unexpectedly.

He—That is mean of her.

She—Isn't it? Hardly a night goes by that I am not nearly mortified to death."—Detroit Free Press.

Towne—Yes, Prof. Krayneum is going in for politics. Why shouldn't he be successful? He speaks seven languages fluently, while the average politician today—

Browne—Succeeds because he is able to keep his mouth shut in one language.—Philadelphia Press.

Gotham—A good many of the fellows down in Wall street are like the Irishman who jumped out of a fifth-story window of a hotel when an alarm of fire was given.

Church—How was that?

Gotham—Why, didn't you ever hear that story? The poor, excited Irishman got his trousers on wrong side before, and after he landed on the sidewalk, and some one asked him if he was hurt, he replied, looking down at his trousers: "Indade, I'm not hurted; but, bedad, I'm terribly twisted!"—Yonkers Statesman.

FOOTBALL? WELL, RATHER!

The superintendent of a certain Sunday school in the neighborhood of Birmingham recently received a reply from one of his scholars which, if it did not advance the student in the opinion of his teacher, at least indicated the enormous amount of interest taken in the game of football by the rising generation.

The superintendent had been describing the proportions of Goliath, when he discovered that one of his scholars was staring at the wall, apparently paying little heed to his remarks.

"Jones," the teacher said, sharply, "why do you not pay attention?"

"Please, sir, I was," stammered the youth, in confusion.

"Then indeed, Then perhaps you can tell me the height of Goliath?"

Jones hesitated, and then confessed that he could not.

"I was thinkin' about him when you spoke, sir, though I've forgotten his height—'cept as he wor very big."

"Perhaps there was some other point in the description which interested you more," said the superintendent kindly.

"What was it you were thinking about?"

"I was thinkin', sir, wot a wonderful centre-forward 'e would 'have made.'"—Tit-Bits.

Language.

See the man!
Has the man broken his brassie?
The man has broken his brassie, or clerk as the case may be.
Is the man using improper language?
The man is using extremely improper language.
Indeed, his language is no more Scottish than as if he had pounded his finger, or received a plugged nickel in the course of business.—Detroit Journal.

Distingue.

"She comes of a grand old family, I believe?"

"Yes, very! An ancestor of hers was beheaded in the Tower during the reign of the fourth Edward!"

"How perfectly lovely!"—Detroit Journal.

NOT MANY ILLUSTRATORS

New Society Formed by Drawers for Magazines.

"People think that there are a great number of illustrators," said a member of the new organization, "Associated Illustrators," to the New York Evening Post, "but as a matter of fact, there are not more than forty in America. Nearly all of these live in or near New York, though there are a few in Philadelphia and one or two in Boston. The chief object of our society is to have an annual exhibition of the original drawings of the members. Every member must send in to this exhibition five of his drawings which have been used for reproduction by a publisher, so as to show that this is strictly an illustrator's exhibition. Of course, a man can send in as many more drawings as he likes, and the jury decides what it will accept.

"The exhibition will probably take place next autumn, and after it has been going in New York awhile, we hope to send it on to other cities—Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, etc. Our object is to improve the illustrator's independent position before the public, and to educate people's taste somewhat by showing them what they do not appreciate now, the difference between the reproduction and the original drawing. The drawings will be for sale, but at high prices, very likely more than the publisher paid for them originally, for the selling of them is not our chief object. We hope that people will learn to care for these drawings, and to understand them as works of art, and not merely as a sort of explanation to a story in a magazine. Of course, the society is just started, and its objects and aims may grow and develop as it works into shape. There is no idea of any combination against publishers or any protective union or school of any kind.

"The public has not at present any idea of the labor and learning that is put into illustrations," said one of the officers of the association. "Half-tones are not a satisfactory form of reproduction in that they reduce good and bad work to about the same level. Through them, to a great extent, the public has lost any clear perception of good or bad work. A great many people actually prefer photographs to drawings. They know nothing about drawings, and take no pleasure in them, and it is their taste in this direction which we want to cultivate.

"It is not true that most of the illustrators draw from photographs. They use them for matters of detail occasionally, for the mechanism of a gun or something of that kind, but the figures are almost invariably drawn from models, and so are uniforms and costumes. A military illustrator has to keep up to date in all the latest improvements in guns and uniforms, and so must the naval and society illustrators in their specialties. A man who is illustrating an historical story will often spend days looking up the details of the costumes and settings. The public has no idea of the expense of all this, for models at $3 a day, and uniforms, dresses and weapons mount up.

"There is no doubt that American illustrators, as a body, stand higher than those in other countries, and the best productions in our magazines are better than in any others; but we have no one man who stands as high as Hatherall in England or Forain in France. They reproduce more carefully there, also, in one or two of the best periodicals, with their flat presses and small editions. There is no magazine here where the illustrations are first and the reading matter second, as in Jugend and the Figaro Illustre. We have no distinctive school, in a certain sense, in illustration here. Every one strives after originality, and there are as many styles as there are men, though, of course, the more popular men always have followers.

"The publishers are largely responsible for driving illustrators into one groove. As soon as a man succeeds in one kind of work, they will not give him anything else to do, and the publisher is practically in complete control. The illustrator is not like the painter. He cannot cut loose from his dealer. His only market is with the publisher.

"The illustrators are not taking up color-work very much. The process is still too expensive to be popular with publishers. Unless some cheap method of reproducing it is discovered, it will never become at all universal."

A Cemetery for Pets.

London and Paris have long had cemeteries for dogs and cats, but New York has been without one until recently. Now, however, a burial ground of three or four acres has been opened at Hartsdale, in Westchester county, and is being immediately taken advantage of by the bereaved owners of pets, nearly 70 burials having already taken place there. The woman with the pet cat was foremost.

Then came that of a splendid Angora, costing $500, and under a marble headstone commemorating his pedigree and his virtues. Another pedigreed pet, a French poodle, was buried with his silver collar and leader beside him, an embroidered blanket about his aristocratic form and a silver bracelet upon his leg, as in life. Two or three carriages not infrequently accompany the dead canine or feline to the grave.—Harper's Bazar.

WHEN YOU ARE SEASICK.

Scores of people who have crossed and recrossed the Atlantic ocean have never experienced the discomforts of seasickness, yet when they essay to cross Lake Michigan from Chicago to the Michigan peach belt they suffer all the pangs of that much-dreaded malady, says the Chicago Chronicle. The short, choppy seas of the lake are charged with the responsibility in most cases. A derangement of the stomach serves as a convenient scapegoat for what many regard as a weakness to be concealed as far as possible from a too censorious public. For, even though a man or a woman has suffered the agonies of seasickness a score of times after battling heroically against it, he or she never ceases to regard the attack as a confession of weakness of some sort which it is desirable to avoid.

It will interest all who have passed through the ordeal in the past and those who have yet to experience it to learn that the stomach has very little to do with bringing on the attack, although that organ is the chief victim of the resulting disturbance. It is not the stomachache, but the ear, that brings on seasickness. This is the opinion of men of science, and of course they ought to know. The ear is not only built to hear with, they assert, but also the apparatus which gives to us the sense of balance is laid in the ear. Before we can know whether we are standing up or lying down we must learn it from the ear. The apparatus of balance is as follows:

It is located in the temporal bone. This bone forms part of the skull wall in the region of the temple, and another portion of it, which projects at right angles to that part which forms part of the skull wall, forms part of the floor of the skull cavity where the brain is. The latter portion is known as the "petrus" portion of the temporal bone, and it is in this portion that the balance machinery lies. In the petrus portion are three semicircular canals uniting at their base. These canals lie in three different planes, and the man, no matter in what position he may be, is always in one of these planes. If he fails he will fall in one of these planes. These canals have a common base and are hollow. They are lined on the inside with a membrane in which the filaments of the nerve which controls our balance are distributed, or, in other words, the nerve which tells us whether we are erect or lying down, whether we are falling, etc.

There is a fluid in these canals which only scantily fills them. When we are standing erect this fluid lies at the common base of the canals and by its weight on the nerve filaments, upon which the fluid lies, irritates them and they send a nerve impulse to the seat of origin of their nerve in the brain and we are informed that we are in the erect posture. If, however, we change our posture, for instance, lie down, the fluid in the canals runs into that canal which is in the same plane in which we are lying. Gravity moves the fluid. Here a new set of nerve filaments are agitated by the fluid and an impulse is again sent to their seat of origin in the brain and the brain tells us that we are lying down.

Now, when a person is on board a boat he is pitched about by the various motions of the vessel and instinctively gets up a different motion of his own in his attempts to keep his balance. This sets that fluid in the semicircular canals splashing around from one plane to another, or, in other words, from one canal to another. No sooner does one set of nerve filaments send warning to the seat of origin in the brain, telling of the direction in which the man is falling, than another set sends out a nerve impulse of a conflicting report. The result is a strange confusion of nerve impulses taking place in that part of the brain where the nerve balance takes its origin. Now, if this were all, there would be no sense of seasickness. But it is not all.

There is a large nerve which has its seat of origin so closely interwoven with that of the nerve of balance that when that seat is in the throes of confusion this large nerve becomes agitated and disturbed. This is called the "pneumogastric" nerve and, passing down the neck from the brain, gives off some of its filaments to the lungs and heart and what is left is distributed to the walls of the stomach. The peculiar confusion which takes place in the brain as the result of the fussin' about of the body from one place to another in quick succession inspires the pneumogastric nerve to send down an impulse along its nerve trunk, which causes nausea and the stomachic convulsions which are associated with seasickness.

THE COPPER ON THE CORNER

You talk about your Aldermen an' Emperors an' Czars,
Your big an' bloated billionaires an' comic op'ra stars!
You shake an' shiver when you think of mighty Gen'ral Miles
Invading Porto Rico an' them other Spanish isles;
You tremble at the Kaiser when he agitates the air;
The nigger waiter cows you with his cold and kingly stare!
But when it comes to doing things in large and lordly ways
I know a chap can take 'em all an' make 'em look like jays!
The man who made the sun stand still would own that he was beat
When the Copper on the Corner clears a way across the street.

Why, if McKinley's carriage should come down there on a trot
He'd only have to lift his hand to make the horses squat;
An' if he sees a cable train come roarin' round the bend
He simply winks an awful eye an' plies his sceptre may be wooden an' his buttons may be brass,
But you'll notice he ain't taking any great amount of sass.
He's always teaching fellers with a tendency to jaw
It's wisest not to monkey with the majesty of law!
If you're looking for a monarch of the good old-fashioned heft,
The Copper on the Corner is the only one that's left.

An eye for female beauty has my friend there in the street;
He knows a graceful ankle an' a waist that's trim an' neat;
An' when a pretty maiden stands an' trembles with alarm,
He's always quick to offer her a strong pertectin' arm.
As Moses made a bullyvard where foaming waters were,
The Copper on the Corner makes a pleasant path for her.
He piles the roaring traffic up in walls on either hand
An' keeps the crossing open 'til she strikes the promised land.
The dudes who lead the germans for their fancy figures blush
When the Copper on the Corner leads a lady through the crush!

Who is it heads the column when a big procession starts,
Who has to wink with equal ease men's heads and women's hearts?
Who is it steps the highest to the throbbing of the drum?
Who is it gets the welcome when the boys yell "Three cheers, come!"?
Who is it stops the horses when they try to run away?
Who is it gets his picture in the paper every day?
Who is it swells his mighty chest and towers above the crowds,
Like an island in the ocean or a mountain in the clouds?
So go and get your laurel wreaths and all that sort of stuff,
The Copper on the Corner has been waiting long enough!
—Henry M. Hyde, in Chicago Tribune.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

WHERE TO FIND REST.

Doctor—You are mentally exhausted. I advise you to send your family to the country.

Patient—But I can't leave my business.

Doctor—Of course not; you stay in the city and get a rest.

THE CUDDLESOME GIRL.

Cora—What would you like me to get you for a birthday present, love?

Merritt—A cigar case, my dear. Since we became engaged I can never find an unbroken cigar in my vest pocket.

THE TOPIC.

Wango—Did you ever engage Miss Coygirl in a conversation on any topic?

Gowan—Why, yes; that is, I've talked with her a whole lot about nothing.

IF JUSTICE WERE ALWAYS DONE.

Wimple—Have you noticed that nearly every story of Pickeley's recalls one by somebody else?

Dimples—Yes. He ought to be arrested as a "second-story" man.

ENGLISH VERSUS FRENCH.

Louise—Dorothy was perfect in her "French" to-day, as usual—had every clause at her fingers' ends.

Annette—Oh, the lobster.

SOME PEOPLE.

Queen Alexandra has learned many kinds of lacemaking, and has made some beautiful pieces to trim the robes of her grandchildren.

Edwin Abbey was painting in London for ten years before he had a picture hung in the Academy, and began his work as a newspaper illustrator.

Recent experiments made by M. Gautier, of Paris, have shown that hydrogen is a constant constituent of the air to the extent of two in 10,000 parts of volume.

Gladstone's daughter, Miss Helen, will in September become warden of the Women's University settlement, Southwark, London.

Thomas Sidney Cooper, is said to be the oldest painter actively engaged in the pursuit of his art. He is now 98 years old, and as early as 1835 was making his living as a theatrical scene painter.

Marconi will soon be subject to military duty. The law of Italy is imperative upon this subject, and Marconi cannot evade it. The King, however, has promised to assign him to duty on a naval vessel, where he can continue his experiments looking towards perfection of his system of wireless telegraphy.

The King of Italy, as a boy, was not allowed much pocket money, as it was necessary for his father to exercise much economy. One day the present king, when quite a lad, astonished his mother by asking her how much a silk dress would cost. She told him, whereupon he said: "I haven't quite so much as that, but if you'll let me go alone some morning I think I can go to some shop where they won't know me and get one. I want to give it to my nurse. Her best gown is really quite shabby."

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for June 9: Jesus Appears to Paul. Acts 22:6-16. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—For a time after the ascension the apostles had comparative quiet in the city of Jerusalem. On the day of Pentecost following the outpouring of the Holy Spirit they testified of Jesus and thousands were added to the church. Soon, however, the spirit of persecution arose. Peter and John were brought before the council and charged not to speak any more in the name of Jesus. But they continued, as did others, with great boldness. Subsequently a determined effort was made to extirpate this new heresy. Stephen was stoned and many of the believers fled for safety to other cities. Pursuit was made with the purpose if possible to put all to death who followed Christ. A young man, named Saul, who had been well instructed in the religion of his fathers, was commissioned to go to Damascus and to bring thence men and women. Zeal

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week.. 153,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

M'LAURIN AND TILLMAN.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, have placed their resignations in the hands of the governor of the state, requesting him to ask the Democratic state committee to order a primary election throughout the state to decide who is the party choice for the Senate. This extraordinary proceeding, which recalls the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt, of New York, in 1881, is the outcome of the speech of McLaurin at Charlotte a few weeks ago.

Senator McLaurin took then the attitude which he has since boldly upheld, of opposition to Bryanism. He frankly declares that the South can not be prosperous, either financially or politically, until it will abandon political issues that have been decided, especially when they are such as concern its own material prosperity. He does not advocate coalition with the Republicans, but demands a newer school of Democracy. He considers such questions as protection, expansion and sound money as settled, and demands the abandonment of opposition to them by the Democracy, because they make for Southern prosperity.

Tillman takes extreme reactionary ground. He is quite as much of a Populist as a Democrat. He and Altgeld were chiefly responsible for the socialistic and anarchistic utterances in the Democratic platform of 1896. He stands for free trade, free silver, and Bryanism in all its forms. He sets his face, in effect, against the new industrial South. His ideal is the old South, devoted to agriculture alone, with the negroes in a condition as near serfdom as possible.

This duel between Democratic leaders, one representing progressive Democracy and the other the reactionary element in that party, will prove intensely interesting. It will be the fiercest state contest in many years, and the issue can not be predicted thus early in the game. There seems to be a feeling that Tillman will win, but it will be but a temporary victory. Throughout the entire South there is an awakening, a desire to get away from the narrow theories and effete doctrines of the earlier years of the republic, which have brought that section unmeasured woes, and kept it far behind the remainder of the country in the march of progress. McLaurin may be defeated this year in South Carolina, but the wing of Democracy which he represents is certain to dominate most of the states of the old South in the near future.

ALABAMA'S DILEMMA.

Alabama's constitutional convention is wrestling with the problem of eliminating the negro vote without depriving any white of the franchise. Of course this would be easy through the adoption of the "grandfather clause" which Louisiana and North Carolina have put into force, but a portion at least of the Alabama delegates appear to have consciences which render such a barefaced steal repugnant.

They can adopt an educational limitation, and enforce it honestly against all illiterate voters without regard to color. Why should an ignorant white man be allowed to vote and an ignorant negro be deprived of that right? The plea against the negroes is that, because of their ignorance, they are easily led by designing demagogues, and are hence a menace to good government. Is an ignorant white man exempt from the liability to being misled?

We are inclined to think that the Alabamians will give up their conscientious scruples concerning the grandfather clause, and finally adopt it. Much gray matter has been expended in various Southern states in the effort to invent some method of accomplishing the same result by a different method, but failure has so far followed the effort. The dread of negro domination is so great that the convention will be driven to act, and there is no feasible method but the grandfather clause.

EXTENDING OUR TRADE.

The reports of United States consuls at all points, the world over, are unanimous in declaring that at each point there are promising markets for American trade, if manufacturers will give attention to the particular wants of the people in that particular territory. The inference to be drawn from his consensus of opinion is that the markets of the world are ours if we care to occupy them, and will manufacture goods of the kinds and patterns which the differing tastes and needs of the various countries demand. The next step ought to be a careful study of the individual peculiarities of different localities—a work in which our consuls and consular agents can and will render valuable assistance. If American manufacturers strive to cater to these varying demands, the trade of the world will be ours, and the hostility of European manufacturers can make no headway against us.

A meeting of the monarchs of England, Germany and Russia is spoken of for August next. Perhaps the fate of China may then be decided—if somebody doesn't precipitate a war in the meantime.

CONSTITUTION DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FLAG

In the group of decisions handed down by the United States Supreme court in what are known as the Porto Rican cases, the one of the highest importance is that in the Downes case.

The core of this decision is that the constitution of the United States does not of its own force, extend automatically to all acquired territory; that Congress has full power to govern and legislate for such territory, without the latter being under certain limitations of the constitution.

The Downes case was one in which the payment of duties upon imports from Porto Rico into the United States was resisted, on the ground that Porto Rico is a part of the United States, and therefore these duties, imposed by the Foraker act, were unconstitutional. The Supreme court's majority decision overthrows this contention. It declares that these duties are valid, and the act imposing them is in accord with the constitution.

The court holds that the provision of the constitution requiring all duties, imports and excises to be uniform throughout the United States, was intended to refer to the states; and therefore that it does not apply to any territory of the United States unless Congress, by express legislation, extends the constitution to that territory. The decision lays emphasis upon the point that Congress may do almost absolutely what it may wish with the territory of the United States before it is organized as a state or states.

This decision is by a divided court; but this division among the justices was not along poutical lines. Two Republicans—Justices Harlan and Brewer—dissented from the majority opinion; while of the three Democratic members of the court, Justice White sustained the majority decision, and Fuller and Peckham took ground in opposition.

This decision is by no means to be regarded as a new departure. On the contrary, it gives the sanction of a majority of the court of last resort to what has long been the actual practice of the United States in dealing with acquired territory. The dictum that "the constitution follows the flag" was born of political controversy, and maintained as the "paramount issue" in the Kansas City platform of the Democratic party of last year. It was contrary to the facts of our history. Let us examine them:

We have exercised sovereignty ever since August 18, 1856, when a Democratic Congress enacted a law for the ocntrol of about seventy guano islands. There has never been the slightest pretense that the constitution extends to these islands. The residents thereon are under such laws as are applicable to their condition—a status in exact accord with the supreme court's present decision.

Another series of cases in which the flag has gone where the constitution does not go are to be found in all the countries in which we exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction. By congressional enactment, we have consular courts in China, Corea, Muscat, Morocco, Persia, Samoa, Siam, Tonga, Turkey and Zanzibar. Men are there tried in consular courts without indictment by a grand jury, and by assessors instead of a petit jury. The right of trial by jury, guaranteed by the constitution, is ignored, and the Supreme court has sustained the laws which do this.

The constitution did not follow the flag into the Louisana Purchase, when a Democratic administration acquired it in 1803. By act of Congress of October 31 of that year, the old Spanish laws and judicial system were continued, and the President was authorized to appoint the necessary officers to exercise "all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government." If the constitution followed the flag of its own power, this act was unconstitutional. In 1804, Congress passed another act for the government of this territory. The governor and judges of Indiana Territory were given jurisdiction over it, and they were authorized to make all necessary laws, which were to be consistent with the constitution of the United States. This extended the constitution over Louisiana. If it went there by the mere acquisition of the area, why did Congress formally provide for its extension over Louisiana?

All the Supreme court has done is to give the highest judicial sanction, for the first time in our history, to a principle that has been consistently followed by the government from the Ordinance of 1787 to the present time. If the cession of the Northwest Territory to the general government carried all the rights and privileges of the organic act—then the Articles of Confederation—to the people living there, what need of the formal guarantees of the Ordinance?

THE BATTLE FOR REVISION.

After years of agitation in the Presbyterian church of the United States, the general assembly of the church has yielded to the demand for a revision of the creed. A committee is appointed to prepare a new statement, which is to be of the nature of an untechnical exposition of the faith held by the church, but which is not to become a substitute for the old confession. This committee is to report to the general assembly next year, which body may accept, modify or reject.

This is a decided forward step for the revisionists, but the battle is by no means over. A formal attempt at revision has been authorized, but the assembly next year will have the power to reject the report to be made by the committee, and in that case matters would stand precisely where they have in the past. The question will be whether the revisionists will have a clear majority of the next year's body.

The Germans have suddenly determined to evacuate Pekin. This seems to be caused by the growing public opinion in the empire against any further Chinese exploitation at this time. The territory already annexed has proved troublesome instead of profitable, and the kaiser is wise enough to yield to the feeling of his people.

There is now no constitutional doubt as to the authority of congress to legislate for the islands; but no one need fear that its work will be tyrannical, nor that it will deny to the people there the same personal guarantees of the constitution that we enjoy.

The fatal collision on a trolley line near Albany, N. Y., enforces the lesson that interurban roads must be operated with the same care given to trains on steam lines.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Commissioner Kasson has been going over the reciprocity treaties he negotiated, and which are now before the Senate, with Senator Cullom, of the committee on foreign relations. This is done with a view to their consideration by the Senate at the coming session of Congress. The President has taken the attitude that these treaties must be ratified, and the pledge of reciprocity made in the Republican national platform thus be kept. This is not a new position for him to take, though some of the Democratic newspapers talk as though it were. In his last message the President urged their early consideration by the Senate—a recommendation that was not acted upon, however. There is opposition to some of these treaties, notably that with France, among some New England manufacturing interests, as well as from other sections, and this was apparently strong enough to prevent consideration at that time.

The same opposition will probably manifest itself next winter, despite the President's desire to have the treaties ratified, which he will no doubt not only repeat but emphasize, in his coming message. The objections which have been advanced were ingeniously worded. They did not oppose the principle of reciprocity, but the treaties were declared to be badly drawn, and objectionable because they conceded more than we would obtain in return. In point of fact, their opponents took the attitude of that candidate for office who declared he was in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, "but again its enforcement." But the future is now hopeful; for the utterances of the President on his Western trip have been outspoken in favor of reciprocity, and there will be a powerful pressure of public opinion from the Republican voters of the nation. The Senate must not be permitted to sacrifice the general welfare—the good of the greatest number—to the objections of California wine growers, and Rhode Island jewelers, and Massachusetts manufacturers of knit goods, and other representatives of special interests.

CHICAGO IS "IT."

Chicago is filled with pride, and athletics will at once begin to boom among her citizens. The international Olympiad committee, in session at Paris, on May 21, decided that the Olympic games for 1904 shall be held in the World's Fair city. Now, all American athletes, and especially those of the West, will prepare for the opportunity they will have to win the world's honors in this contest, and at one stride to demonstrate their merit. Already plans are on foot for the event. A company will be formed, capitalized at $200,000, in ten-dollar shares, which the citizens are expected to take up. Of this sum, $80,000 will be used in the construction of a stadium, where the contests will be held.

It is a far cry from the old Greek plain of Elis, on the banks of the classic Alpheus, with its great temple of Jupiter Olympos, to Chicago, and the shores of Lake Michigan. The Olympic games were the oldest and most famous of the Greek national festivals, and were celebrated every four years. So important were they that Greek chronology was based on them, the years being grouped in fours, called an Olympiad, which were numbered consecutively. The origin of these games is lost in the mists of antiquity. After dropping into desuetude for a considerable period, they were re-established in the 9th century before Christ, and were celebrated regularly for over a thousand years, being finally abolished by a decree of the Christian emperor Theodosius, A. D. 394.

The modern revival dates from 1896, when the contests were held at Athens. Last year they were held at Paris, under the direction of an international committee. In 1904 they will be celebrated in the New World, and in its typical city. Whether the international revival of the old Greek idea has any permanence, only the future can determine.

MEMORIAL DAY.

As the years pass, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic grow more disquieted over the gradual change which is coming over Memorial Day. It was intended to be a day of tender recollection, of recalling the memories of the period of storm and stress during the civil war, and of the men who laid down their lives that the nation might live. It is becoming more and more a general holiday, devoted to sports and amusements.

Such a change, while it may be regrettable, is inevitable. To all of middle age and younger, the civil war is but a matter of history. They can not realize the feelings of those who were men and women at that period, and shared the burdens of the mighty struggle. The United States has doubled in population since the war. To the majority of our people, Memorial Day has not personal relation. In this case, as in that of all other holidays, it is impossible to separate a holiday from the idea of enjoyment. The true course is for each to use the day as it seems best to himself, is it not?

COLONIZING MANCHURIA.

Russia is resorting to the methods of primitive man to obtain possession of Manchuria. History records many migrations from Asia into Europe, and from one portion of Europe into another. Colonization, or rather occupancy, carried title and sway with it. Russia is filling the valleys of Manchuria with peasant colonists; and that they will eventually outnumber the native Manchus is certain. With a Russian population, Russian control will come, whether China agrees to it or not, and still less will any other European power find cause to interfere, for the principle of extending protection to citizens in a foreign land, especially a barbarous one, is recognized by all.

Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, has followed Governor Nash's lead, and declares that prize fighting will not be permitted in that state. The pugs are having a hard time of it, now that state executives are determining to enforce the law against them without fear or favor.

Perhaps the most common as well as the most dangerous type of political leader is the one who caters to the conservatism of the masses by measuring new policies by the archaic standards of an outgrown past. Mr. Bryan is the most prominent example at present.

West Point cadets object to being treated to a dose of their own tabasco sauce.

HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order, You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

WEST POINT AGAIN.

The trouble at West Point has broken out again. The cadets of the higher classes can not get over the idea that the lower class men—especially the "plebs," or those in their first year—shall take an inferior place, and be at their beck and call. In fact, the whole trouble is the insistence of the upper class men that the "plebs" shall be their servants, and be snubbed and sat down upon in all possible ways.

This is emphatically un-American. The point on which the commandant insists is that the cadets shall be upon a social equality, no matter to what class they belong. A difference in class should not presuppose a difference in actual rank. It is better for the men of the first year class—the "plebs"—that they shall realize that they are on an equality with all other cadets, and that the only real difference can be one of scholarship and proficiency. To inculcate from the start the principle that only personal worth, hard study and general proficiency can bring him to the front, is an absolute necessity, if West Point is to be what the American people desire it to be. The class aristocracy, and the pride of wealth, if it exists, should be stamped out. It must be, even if Congress shall require by law the expulsion of any or all upper class students who will not abandon at once and forever the absurd traditions which have grown up in the Military Academy.

CARNEGIE'S SPLENDID GIFT.

Carnegie's gift of $10,000,000 to the four Scotch universities is to make the higher education free to every young man in Scotland who has the ambition and energy to secure it. The gift is a magnificent one, but the canny Scots are considering the possible objections to it. The English press is furnishing quite a number—though they are not free from the suspicion of envy, because the terms of the gift limit it to the use of the Scotch race exclusively.

It is pointed out, and with propriety, that the payment of the cost of tuition is the smaller part of an university course. The fees are said to be about $150 for the course. But the cost of food, lodging and clothing is far more than this; and these expenses must be met by the student himself, as the Carnegie fund is applicable only to the university tuition fees.

This, however, will open the doors to a great many ambitious but poor students. Parents will not have to scrape and save quite so closely, if they have not to pay the tuition fees. Many a young Scotchman will be able to manage his personal expenses who could not have raised $150 additional. The Carnegie gift makes an education free, but it does not pauperize the student by meeting all his personal expenses as well. He must learn the lessons of self-denial, of persistent struggle; and these are elements of character which must be developed in a man who has his own way to make in the world, if he is to succeed. If he can not learn them, he does not deserve success.

CHILE MAKES TROUBLE.

The conference of pan-American republics at Mexico may be abandoned, because of Chile's attitude. The question of arbitration of international disputes will be one of the principal topics. Chile refused to accept the invitation to participate in the conference unless arbitration shall be discussed in the future tense only. The committee of arrangements made the change. Then Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine republic protested that their understanding was that the matter should be discussed in the present tense, and that they will withdraw if this is not done.

The meat in the cocoanut is that the Argentine Republic has a boundary controversy with Chile, which is now in the hands of the English king as arbitrator. Peru has a territorial dispute with Chile which she has tried in vain to have submitted to arbitration. And Bolivia has grievances against Chile. Hence the letter does not want to discuss pending affairs, but to have the debates confined entirely to the future. And the possibility is that her attitude will break up the proposed conference.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The proposition which secures most favor for securing the payment of the Chinese indemnity is that China shall give the Powers bonds representing the amount due to each of them, these bonds to be secured by certain revenue which shall be devoted to the gradual payment of interest and principal, according to China's ability to pay.

This is certainly more business-like than the Russian proposition, of a joint guarantee by the Powers of the entire loan. The United States, at least, does not care to be involved in a twenty-five year finacial transaction with the European powers. The plan of separate payment by bonds is said to be favored by the United States, and it certainly seems the most business-like plan.

That Boston Chinaman who was fined $5 for swearing in public should have used his native language as a vehicle for his profanity.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Indemnity.

Hope of securing a reduction of the Chinese indemnity has been abandoned. It is assumed that authority will be given China to raise the customs duties. China is said to have accepted the indemnity of 450,000,000 taels as final. Count von Waldersee is coming home and the German forces are to be largely reduced. The area controlled by the foreigners will be lessened and Chinese regulars wil take their places.

As to Pekin.

The Chinese government declares that it will not return to Pekin until the allies step out. This is exactly the sort of an answer that the United States expected from China. It will not affect this country, however. The American troops, save a legation guard for police purposes, have not only left Pekin, but they have got out of China also. If the rest of the concert would show the moderation and the intelligence which has been displayed by the United States, a settlement with China could tastily be arrived at.

The Cuban Convention.

The Cubans are foolish in seesawing on the Platt amendment question. In the end they will accept the amendment, and they will accept it in the precise form in which it stands at this moment. No power has the right to change its stipulations except Congress, and Congress wil not meet until next December. If the amendment should not be accepted by the Cubans by that time, Congress would be strongly tempted to alter the measure, and alteration would mean that it would be made harsher in its terms The members of the Havana convention are sensible enough to see this. They may postpone acceptance for a few days longer, but acceptance is bound to come very soon.

Chinese Smuggled In.

The Chinese or Americans who gain by the importation of Chinese have invented a new method for introducing them into the United States, in defiance of the exclusion act. They are taken through the United States in bond for Cuba. Once in Cuba, they slip over to Florida in fishing boats or other smuggling craft. The bonding business has become extensive, Chinese passing from New York and New Orleans by the hundred during the month of May. The war department will stop the business by excluding Chinese from Cuba. This is a case showing how powerless Cuba is and must be to deal with a question of international concern. Cuba might be swamped with Chinese in a year without the interference of the United States.

Fate of a Trust.

The annual report of the United States Rubber company, made public last week, is a good illustration of what a trust may expect when it seeks by monopoly to extort undue profits. The report shows that the net earnings of this $50,000,000 corporation for the fiscal year were only $62,605.57, about one-fourth of 1 per cent on the outstanding preferred stock, and nothing at all on the common. Yet the preferred stock is entitled to 8 per cent dividends, which have heretofore been paid. The company has been in existence nine years, and began with the practical control of the industry. It was not satisfied with moderate profits, but made such radical advances in prices that competition sprang up on every side. Last year it was wittily observed that the trust was "holding an umbrella over the trade," meaning that it kept its prices so high that the independent concerns sold the most of the goods at slight reductions. An attempt was made to buy them up, but this failed, and then a combination was proposed, to which the outside concerns would not listen. Competition has been increased, not lessened, by consolidation. The same results will follow with other trusts if the wiser policy of giving the consumer a share in the advantages of consolidation does not prevail.

Extraordinary Decision.

The decision of the Supreme court of Texas that a franchise, the intangible property of a corporation, is not taxable, comes in the nature of a revelation. Texas is the last state in the Union from which one would have expected such a ruling, it having been noted for the strictness of its legislation affecting corporations. This pronouncement from the court of last resort in a state of such transportation and manufacturing possibilities as Texas is bound to have great effect, not only in that state, but perhaps in many others. It is the more remarkable coming at the time when in others states there is an attempt to tax the franchises of corporations to the last degree.

The ground taken in the Texas decision that the franchise of a corporation is lifeless without its real property, and that, therefore, taxing franchises is double taxation, is an old contention of corporations, which maintain that the assessment of earning power is an arbitrary burden upon production, very much the same as it would be to assess the skill, energy and business capacity of the individual. The courts have not sustained this contention, we believe, until in this case in Texas.

Nova Persei.

That wonderful new star which blazed out in Perseus in February of this year has been steadily fading until now it has not more than one one hundred and fiftieth the brilliancy it showed at its maximum. It is stated that its spectrum resembles that of an electric spark produced under water, which is held to indicate combustion under high pressure.

Dowie in Trouble.

The good people of Chicago are after the millionaire Zionist, Dowie. He has been reminded that the people of Illinois were once obliged to deal with the Mormon leader, Joseph Smith, and dealt with him. But such threats are not useful. If Dowie has committed any crime, let the proper authorities attend to his case. The habit of correction of ills by mob should not be encouraged.

UNLUCKY SHAMROCK.

All Americans interested in the America's cup races will regret the ill-luck which has twice befallen the English challenger. The first time a falling block came perilously near injuring Sir Thomas Lipton himself; and now a sudden squall, as the Shamrock II was getting ready for a test of speed in the Solent, carried away her spars and imperiled all on board, including King Edward.

The injury to the challenger will cause a delay in the races. Of course the postponement asked by Sir Thomas Lipton will be granted. He is altogether the most sportsmanlike challenger who has tried conclusions with Yankee vessels in the endeavor to take the America's cup back to England, and Americans have none but good wishes for him—except as to the victory in the coming contest.

ONLY INTERVIEW GIVEN BY MRS. M'KINLEY

New Orleans Letter.

After the trip of the presidential party had been concluded yesterday afternoon, and while Mrs. McKinley was awaiting on the steamer City of St. Louis until Mr. McKinley had finished his adieus to the hosts of the occasion, she consented to be interviewed.

It was the first and only interview ever obtained from her. After she had expressed her delight at the new scenes which had been unfolded to her she began to talk about the President.

"Do you know Major McKinley?" she asked. "Ah, no one can know him, because to appreciate him one must know him as I do. And I am not speaking now of Major McKinley as the President. I am speaking of him as my husband.

"If any one could know what it is to have a wife sick, complaining, always an invalid for twenty-five years, seldom a day well, and yet never a word of unkindness has ever passed his lips; he is just the same tender, thoughtful kind gentleman I knew when first he came and sought my hand.

"I know him because I am his wife, and it is my proudest pleasure to say this, not because he is the President, but because he is my husband. I read all his speeches, I only wish that I could help him as I should.

"But he is so kind, so good, so patient. He gives me all the time he can; he never forgets me, no matter how busy he is. But I will be glad when he is out of public life. I did not want him to run a second time. I thought he had done enough for the country, and now I know that he has done enough, and when this term expires he will come home and we will settle down quietly and he will belong to me."

Dress Nomenclature.

The origin of the names of our common articles of dress are at once curious and little known. The terms "costume" and "dress," though now nearly synonymous, have very different derivations, the former being a French word, slightly modified from "contume," custom. "Dress" is derived from the French "dresser," to make straight, to adjust, which is in turn derived from the Latin "dirigere," to direct. In the olden days the term "gown," instead of "dress," was applied to female attire, and this word appears latterly to be again coming into fashion. It is based upon the Welsh "gwn." The Anglo-Norman description of the male and female outer garment was "cotte," subsequently modified into "coat." The female "petticoat," or short coat, still survives. The first portion of this word is analogous to "petty," signifying anything small, agreeing to the French and English petit. The word "skirt" traces its origin to the Anglo-Saxon "scyrtan," to shorten. Nowadays the flowing lower half of the complete female body garment is called the skirt and the upper half that envelopes the bust, the "bodice." The latter really expresses the plural of "body" because two and sometimes more such "bodies" are worn. "Corset" is a French word, composed of "cors," the body, from the Latin "corpus," and its diminutive "et." As the especial purpose of the corset is to contract and confine the feminine bust, this etymology, implying "a little body," is about as literal as it could possibly be. "Stays," again, express the plural of "stay," derived from the French "estal," a support. Hence, a ship's "stays" are spoken of because they serve to support the masts.

The term "chemise" is French, founded in the first instance upon the Arabic "kamis," linen, while "chemisette" is, of course, the French diminutive of chemise. The various articles that compose a lady's bridal outfit are styled collectively a "trousseau," in accordance with a French word "trousse," meaning a bundle. "Hose" is an Anglo-Saxon and German word, derived from the Icelandic "hsa," a stocking, while "stocking" comes from the Anglo-Saxon "stocc," a trunk, having reference to the leg over which the stocking is tightly drawn.

"Garter" is an English modification of the French word "jarretiere," which comes from the Italian "garreto," the bend of the knee. The term "sleeve" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "slef," based upon the verb "slefan," to put on. "Pocket" is a compound of the Old English "poke," a bag, a pouch, and the diminutive "et." A pocket, therefore, is simply a little bag inserted in a garment or any other article for the accommodation of small effects.

A "polonaise" is so called because it partakes of the character of the Polish surtout, known as the "pelisse." The word pelisse, formerly written "pellise," comes from the Latin "pellicea," a garment made of skins, in accordance with "pellis," a skin.

The waterproof outer garment known as a "macklntosh" received its name from its inventor. The "raglan," in the language of the tailor, "the newest thing in overcoats," is called after Lord Raglan. "Umbrella" comes from the Latin "umbra," a shade, an "umbrella" a sunshade. The French still allude to an umbrella as "un Robinson," in allusion to Robinson Crusoe.—Washington Times.

HOW TO STOP SMOKING

Way That Jacob Riis Did It—Another and Quite Different Cure.

"One of the pleasantest five-minute visits I have lately enjoyed was with the man whom Roosevelt, with his contempt for the via media even in words, calls 'the most useful citizen of New York,' Jacob Riis. His coming was like a western breeze, and in a minute we had left our desks and were laughing with him. He had the most infectious of laughs—the laugh of the hopeful man. He was off in a moment on one of his jolly little stories. 'Burn your bridges; that's my motto. Did I ever tell you how I quit tobacco? Well, I just gave it up at one blow. 'Hercic,' some one remarked, doubtless having memory of successive defeats in a similar undertaking. 'Yes, my wife says it was the most heroic thing I ever did. I went up into the woods one hundred miles, where there wasn't any tobacco; sent my guide off on an errand with the one means of traveling we had—a steam launch—and then I settled down to finish up my tobacco habit in a week I was cured.'

"Now there are other ways of curing oneself of this habit, but the most original way was pointed out to me by a portly, good-natured, and healthy man of 60, who looked to be not over 50: 'Twenty years ago,' he said, 'I found that I was using too much tobacco, for I was not without some form of nicotine every hour of the day. So one New Year's eve I sat down and with a box of cigars before me decided to smoke the old year out and quit. At five minutes before midnight I threw the stub of my cigar into the fire and arose to retire, remarking to my wife, 'I am not going to want to smoke any more.' She laughed at me, but I meant it. The next morning before starting for the office I placed three or four cigars in my pocket as usual, and my wife, seeing the act, said triumphantly, 'I thought you were not going to smoke any more?' I replied: "I didn't say that; I said I was not going to want to smoke any more. If I want to smoke, I shall smoke." But I have never had the desire and have never smoked since that time.'

"That was certainly an odd sort of mind cure, and it leads me to an acedote of personal experience which I shall not ask to be explained. One evening last week I turned from a newspaper to a book shelf, thinking to read something soothing and substantial before retiring. Glancing over the lines I at length picked up "Plutarch's Lives" and began to read of our somewhat dissipated Socratic friend, Alcibiades. Before I had read a page a feeling came upon me that an anniversary was connected somehow with the book. I read on, but the anniversary thought haunted me and spoiled my understanding of the text until I turned at last in desperation to the flyleaf, and saw that the book was bought March 25, 1881, just twenty years before! Now, one can understand in a vague sort of way how he can come suddenly upon a friend of whom he had just been thinking, but how a bit of writing pasted on the flyleaf of a book can reach down through twenty years of time and tantalize one's brain is something beyond my thought, and I am not seeking an explanation."—"Listener" in Boston Transcript.

The farmers of every section of the country are demanding the free delivery of mail, and they should have it as speedily as possible. There should be no hesitation in making the most liberal appropriation for this work.

JUNE CONVENTIONS.

A Large Number to Be Held in the Pan-American City.

Buffalo wil entertain scores of conventions during the Pan-American Exposition. June promises to be the banner month of conventions. The list includes:

June 1—Gamma Sigma Fraternity.

June 3—Normal School Association Masters of Dancing.

June 4-6—American Foundrymen's Association.

June 4-5—State Pharmaceutical Association.

June 10—National Association of Circulating Managers.

June 10—American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

June 10—Association of Ohio Dailies.

June 10-13—National Editorial Association.

June 10-13—New York State Editorial Association.

June 10-13—Oregon Press Association.

June 11-13—National Association of Independent Telephone Companies of the United States.

June 11-13—Western Coal Association.

June 11-20—Ancient Order United Workmen, Supreme Lodge.

June 14-15—American Asiatic Association.

June 15—National Prize Turnfest of the North American Turnerbund.

June 15—National Association of Turn Teachers.

June 18-20—Junior Order United American Mechanics.

June 18-21—County Superintendents of the Poor, State Convention.

June 18-21—Telegraph Superintendents' Convention.

June 18-24—South Dakota Press Association.

June 20-22—International Acetylene Association.

June 20-23—New York State Bankers' Association.

June 24—Suburban Press Association of New England.

June 24-25—American Canoe Association.

June 24-29—National American Saengerbund.

June 24-29—National Association of Elocutionists.

June 25-27—Optical Society of the State of New York.

June 27-29—Manual Training Teachers' Association (Eastern and Central).

June 28-29—Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

June 29—Society for the promotion of Engineering Education.

June ..—Women's Literary and Educational Organizations of Western New York.

June ..—Special Exhibit of the New York State Horticultural Societies.

June ..—Tile Layers' Union of America.

June ..—National Stove Lining Association.

June ..—West Virginia Editorial Association.

June ..—Special meeting of the Commercial Teachers' Federation.

OUT-OF-DATE MACHINERY AND WORKMEN

The disinclination of European managers to invest in new appliances has become an old story, but nothing short of a personal visit to the works can disclose the amazing methods still in vogue in France, England, and, in a much lesser degree, in Germany, says the Engineering Magazine. The manufacture and erection of bridges resolves itself largely into a "Handling Proposition." Much as could be said of the convenient and substantial character of American machine tools, the first problem that presses for solution is that of handling pieces weighing many tons, from one tool to another. And this problem properly solved insures not only an immense reduction in the shop labor, but brings with it an increased output, as against which the general and office expense remain nearly stationary. The electric traveling crane is, without doubt, the most potent individual factor in the success of American shops, next to which I would mention the application of electric motors for driving single or grouped machines, doing away with shafting or belts, which interfere with the operation of traveling cranes, and, at the same time, enabling tools to be placed in such positions that long pieces can generally be kept parallel with the direction of the general shop travel.

In the French shops visited, handling was done entirely by main strength and awkwardness, not a single traveling crane being in evidence. Nor was there a single tool that would not be consigned to the scrap-pile in the United States. English shops are somewhat in advance of this state, and, while in Germany the nearest approach to American practice is found, the scale of expenditure for equipment is much reduced. There is one other element of American success that is the ability of American railroads to handle long and heavy pieces. As a result, American designers enjoy great latitude as to dimensions of single members making up a bridge, and this, in turn, has its effect on the design of bridge ships, which are suited to handle pieces weighing in some instances as high as 80 tons, and other pieces, such as plate girders, having a length of 120 feet or more.

CONDENSED JOLLITY.

"Have you noticed the tender place on the new express train postage stamps?"

"No; where is it?"

"Just back of the locomotive?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Dinwiddie—The weather man has been imitating the stock speculators.

Mr. Van Braam—In what particular?

Mr. Dinwiddie—Liquidating.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Fencing Master—You must be calmer. You allow yourself to get too excited.

Girl Pupil—Well, you make me so angry. You keep on knocking my rapier away just as I am going to hit you.—Pick-Me-Up.

Let Darwin's weighty volumes stay,
Dust-covered on their shelves.
Men were not made from monkeys, they
Make monkeys of themselves.
—Philadelphia Press.

"Maggie says she's a daughter of the revolution."

"Can she prove it?"

"Sure. Her father runs a merry-go-round."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"The bulls and bears in Wall street are all carnivorous animals," remarked the Horse Editor to the Snake Editor.

"Indeed!"

"Yes; they are fond of spring lamb with United States mint sauce."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mrs. Nuwed—John, there's that crayon portrait of mamma knocking around still. Don't you think we had better hang it up?

Mr. Nuwed—Capital idea! I'm afraid we won't get much on it, though.—Philadelphia Press.

Current Events.

Illinois insurance department asked to investigate Knights of Pythias endowment and report to supreme lodge, which has been called to meet in special session at Chicago July 9.

U. S. cutter Grant is wrecked in Saanich Inlet, near Victoria, and may prove a total loss.

Investigation of the mutiny at the military academy at West Point results in the dismissal of five cadets and the suspension of five others.

Courts-martial for absence without leave increasing at military posts of Eastern department as result of anti-canteen law.

Thirteen soldiers deserted at Fort Sheridan, trading their uniforms for liquor. Anti-canteen law blamed.

Baldwin polar expedition will start for the Arctic region in June with armed guards. Fear being followed.

Iowa Prohibitionists nominated a state ticket at Des Moines with A. U. Coats for governor.

Treasury officials taking steps to have Chinese exclusion act extended to Cuba to prevent Mongolians coming to United States through that gateway.

Five hundred theatrical companies will tour the country this summer playing in tents.

Residents of St. Clair county, Mo., threaten to mob judge if he orders tax levy to pay railroad bonds.

Government to curtail business of San Francisco pension sharks, who are found to have induced soldiers returning from the Philippines to swear falsely.

President McKinley, in address to volunteers from the Philippines, thanked them in the name of the nation.

Refuse from a distillery at Hodgenville, Ky., intoxicated thousands of fish, wagon loads of which are caught.

Professor Seligman, at National Civic Federation conference at Buffalo, declares that "enforcement of personal property tax is converting us into a nation of perjurors."

Cold storage warehouse in New York city raided by state game protectors, who found 1,100 birds, for which the company may be fined $2,200,000 if the letter of the law is carried out.

Russian warships authorized to buy stores in the United States free of duty.

Dismissed West-Pointers secured good positions with the asphalt trust.

Steamship Ohio arrived at Boston with sole survivor of the wrecked Data Elsie, wrecked in collision on last Thursday near Sable Island.

Steamer Empire State, with 600 excursionists on board, beached near Ogdensburg Friday to save it from going down with all on board.

From present appearances there will be no chance of settling the Nicaraguan canal question until after the Senate decides the make-up of the foreign affairs committee.

Twelve of the crew of the steamer Baltimore drowned in the foundering of the steamer near Au Sable, Lake Huron, on Friday. Two saved after floating about the lake for several hours. Storm caused many lake disasters.

Chicago real estate board is to send agents abroad to induce manufacturers of articles that America imports to move their factories to Chicago. Special literature will be prepared showing the advantages of the city as a manufacturing and distributing center.

The Pullman company is preparing to inaugurate a pension system for the benefit of its employes.

Dr. Adolph Goodman, of Kansas City, charged with beating his young wife, is summoned to a room and soundly cowhided by James H. Beckham, his father-in-law.

Machinists will demand shorter hours without decrease in pay in all railroad systems in the United States and Canada, refusal to be the signal for a general strike in both countries.

Washington authorities know nothing of the proposed assembling of the Canadian joint high commission announced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and believe he is talking for political effect, as commercial reciprocity with the United States is the most popular issue in Canada.

Washburn College at Topeka is likely to lose gifts of $200,000 because students at the school aided Mrs. Nation in saloon smashing.

Great strike at Sour Lake, a new district, twenty miles northwest of Beaumont, renews oil excitement in Texas.

General Frederick D. Grant arrived in Chicago and talked of experiences in Philippines.

Thomas A. Edison discovers how to make "Portland cement" at extremely small cost and cheaper houses and rents are predicted as result.

FOREIGN

Retiring Minister A. C. Harris declared relations between Austria and America much improved.

Germany's emperor charged with scheming to minimize influence of Franco-Russian alliance, so that it will not interfere in his designs on Austria.

Chile and Peru can not agree on plan of arbitration discussion at Pan-American congress.

Bottle found on Scottish coast containing news that the long-missing steamship Croft was sinking in the middle of the Atlantic.

France expects to develop a second Egypt along

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—Eighty acre fruit farm, $3,000. Also nice 120 acre farm, joins town, at $2,5%. Address M. Wight, Lantha, Barton Co., Mo.

TEN MILLION ACRES—Farms, stock ranches, fruit, mineral, hay, timber and grazing lands for sale cheap. Address S. C. C. Moffitt, Ferry, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Fine prairie farms, good improvements—80 acres, 160 acres, 320 acres. Easy terms. W. E. Gillinghani, Ohio P. O., Missouri.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—160 acre farm, with large house and barns, good water and timber, with 50 acres broke. Lorin Myers, Shellilake, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Five thousand acres good pine land; good timber, good pasture, good for farms and good water. Cheap. Geo. W. Haselton, Nicholson, Hancock Co., Miss.

FORTY ACRES—Part of Rhodes village plat; 25 tons hay to cut, barn cost $300. Price $800. Mrs. Anna Bentley, Rhodes, Mich.

113 ACRES in Ohio, with new barn and house, plenty of water, 15 acres crop, balance blue grass, 15 acres timber. Ansel A. Young, Huntsville, Logan Co., Ohio.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen desert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.50
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have been sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2066—Mathilde Sacque.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years—Loose boxsacques, such as shown in the Mathilde,

will be worn by little girls of two, four, six and eight all through the spring and summer. Though loose-fitting, they are made with under-arm gores and a center back seam. The best materials are flannel, lightweight serge and smooth cloth, lined for spring, and duck, linen and piqué for summer.

2064—Nathalie Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. Of course it is white and trimmed with pretty French embroidery. It is called the Nathalie frock and is intended for a best summer frock for little girls of four, six and

eight. Fine lawn, nainsook or dimity is the best material, with an edge to match, or lace. The waist under the arms fits plain and the full parts back and front are over a fitted lining. The skirt is without gores and the sleeves are plain. With but little trimming this is an excellent design for gingham or percale.

925—Ladies' Sacque Night Gown.

Sizes medium and large. A comfortable model, and so simple that it is easily made. The back and front of the gown at the top are finished with deep yoke facing, and the neck is finished with a rolling collar; but if preferred a standing

collar made of a bias band of material may be used. Gowns of this kind are usually made of cambric, lawn, muslin or wash silk, and trimmed with lace or embroidery, and sometimes ruffles of the material are used. It is also a good model for gowns of woolen or cotton flannel.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.

2059—Louise Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 Inches Bust Measure. White waists in taffeta and satin are very fashionable and stylish. In the Louise waist an excellent suggestion is furnished for making a white taffeta. A very deep yoke ends in points, and the full lower puff is tucked down from the yoke about two inches, and then droops in a full blouse at the belt. The back is plain.

In the design the yoke is made of ribbons hemstitched together, and the puff is hemstitched to the yoke. The effect is lovely, but it means a great deal of labor, and much the same effect can be had by feather-stitching plain material. The sleeves are modeled to exactly correspond with the waist. A novel feature is shown in the belt, wrist and neck finish. Bias bands of taffeta, caught at the ends in gold sequins, are tied in sailor knots and left to dangle.

2024—Rios Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A very smart new blouse is the Rios. It is open rather lower at the neck than some, and has a broad collar starting from the shoulder seam that is laid in a plait, giving the effect of a double collar. The back is plain with little fullness at the belt. A one-piece flaring

sleeve is used with the lingerie finish and a fitted lining is given. This blouse ends at the belt. As shown, it is of printed Louisine, a very soft silk that comes in all the new shades. The shield is faced on the fitted lining, and is of white silk. The collar is trimmed with bands of white and black and is held by a knot of the silk. Printed flannelette looks well in this design. The Sinclair skirt is used.

2051—Seville Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. By far the dressiest way to make up black goods is with yoke of white or color. The Seville waist is an exquisite

suggestion for the making of black silks or gauzes. On a fitted lining of black there is first faced thin cream silk and then cream lace, forming a yoke both front and back. The black gauze may be accordion-plaited or plain over the bust, and with a trifle of fullness at the waist. The trimming is of silk applique of black and white passementerie roses. The mousquetaire sleeves, which are very much in fashion again, may be lined or not. A stock of lace topped with apricot velvet finishes the neck.

2038—Boleyn Skirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A trim and stylish skirt design in circle shape, gathered at the belt in the back, and has a straight

frill set on. The design may be used without the frill if desired. It is suitable for either silk, woolen or cotton fabrics.

2067—Brema Frock.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. Denim is greatly in favor this spring for children's play frocks. It is a bit clumsy material and is usually made up in loose blouses and full

skirts. In the Brema design for children of two and four the little full blouse with wide collar and full sleeves is made separately, and the waist-line fullness runs on an elastic.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

MR. BOUTELLE DEAD.

Boston, May 22.—Former Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, of Bangor, Me., died yesterday at the McLean Asylum, Waverly, where he had been confined for a year with brain trouble.

Death was due primarily to pneumonia, which developed last Sunday. Mr. Boutelle's daughter Grace, who had been at the head of the household since her mother's death in 1892, was at the bedside.

Mr. Boutelle was 62 years of age, and on his retirement from congress last winter was placed on the retired list of the navy, a position to which he was eligible by the civil war and congressional committee services. Three daughters survive.

Mr. Boutelle's illness dates from December 21, 1899, when he was seized by a fit of unconsciousness while at a hotel in this city. He was carried to his room, and later became delirious. At midnight it was announced that Mr. Boutelle was suffering from an attack of congestion of the brain, which, it was hoped, would be only temporary. Later Mr. Boutelle was taken to his home in Bangor, but immediately refired to McLean asylum, where he has since remained. His mental condition, it is said, had improved considerably.

EX-GOV. TANNER DEAD.

Springfield, Ill., May 24.—Former Governor John R. Tanner died here suddenly in the Leland Hotel, yesterday afternoon, from rheumatism of the heart. He had been confined to his room since his return from Chicago, last Saturday, with rheumatism of the left side, but the case was not considered at all serious. He felt much worse yesterday, and Dr. J. N. Dixon, the family physician, was called. He found the governor dying. He leaves a widow, one son, Colonel J. Mack Tanner, of Springfield, colonel of the Fourth infantry, I. N. G., and one daughter, Mrs. John A. Barnes, of Chicago.

Governor Tanner was 57 years of age. He served as a private in the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-first Illinois infantry regiments. He was also formerly a member of the railroad and warehouse commission.

THE EXPELLED CADETS.

New York, May 25.—Three of the five West Point cadets recently expelled for insubordination, B. O. Mahaffey, Raymond A. Linton and John A. Cleveland, who were offered lucrative places by General Francis Kinton Greene, president of the New York and Bermudese Asphalt company, have declined to accept the positions offered them. They told General Greene and General Avery D. Andrews, both of them West Pointers, that it was their intention to go to Washington and there try to bring about a reversal of the decision which has thrown them upon the world at a time when their prospects seemed brightest.

Party of Queen's Mounted Infantry laid ambush for Boers at Amersfort, Transvaal, and was itself defeated. Boers again invaded Cape Colony; renewed fighting at many points; Botha and De Wet to confer.

ISLES IN UNION, BUT SEPARATE; TARIFF LEGAL

Supreme Court Hands Down Decision in Porto Rican Cases.

Washington, May 27.—The United States supreme court to-day handed down opinions covering all of the issues on the new insular possessions which have been in controvery, although several of the decisions upheld the contestants on certain issues raised, yet in the most important decision that of Downs against Bidwell, Justice Brown announced the sweeping decision of the court upholding the general attitude and policy of the government up to the present time.

The effect of this decision is to affirm the constitutionality of the Forsker act and to give congress power to deal with a newly acquired territory in such manner as the legislative branch may consider suitable for the new territory. The decision also has the effect of declaring that the new insular possessions do not by virtue of the treaty of cession acquire all the privileges and rights of the constitution.

The Majority Opinion.

Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the supreme court in the case of Downes vs. Collector Bidwell, of the port of New York, in which suit was brought by Downes to recover back duties to the amount of $659.35, exacted and paid under protest upon certain oranges consigned to the plaintiff at New York and brought thither from the port of San Juan, in the island of Porto Rico, during the month of November, 1900.

This case involved the question whether merchandise brought into the port of New York from Porto Rico since the passage of the Foraker act is exempt from duty, notwithstanding the third section of that act, which requires the payment of "15 per cent of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries."

The circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York sustained the government in this position in imposing a duty.

The supreme court affirmed the opinion of the circuit court, saying:

"We are of the opinion that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the constitution, that the Foraker act is constitutional so

On the question as to the validity of the Foraker Porto Rican tariff act the court divided as follows: For—Justices Brown, Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna. Against—Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham.

Following is a summary of the finding of the supreme court in the Porto Rican and Hawaiian tax cases:

"The United States may acquire territory, and congress may govern it and legislate for it as it may deem best without such territory being an integral part of the United States within the meaning of certain limitations of the Constitution. Congress, unless it so chooses, need not extend the Constitution in its entirety to such territory. In other words, the Constitution does not follow the flag in the sense maintained by the opponents of the Porto Rican tariff bill and anti-imperialists.

"The provision of the Foraker act, by which duties are imposed upon imports into the United States from Porto Rico, is constitutional. Duties collected upon such imports are legal.

"Duties collected on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States during the military occupation of the island after the signing of the Spanish-American peace protocol and before the ratification of the treaty of Paris are valid.

"Duties collected on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States during the military occupation but after the cession of the island by the ratification of the treaty and before the passage of the Foraker act, are invalid, and must be refunded.

"Duties on goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty, but before the Foraker act went into operation, are invalid, and must be refunded.

"Duties collected on goods imported into the United States from Hawaii after the annexation, but before the Hawaiian government act went into effect, are invalid, and must be refunded.

far as it imposes duty upon imports from such island; and that the plaintiff cannot recover back the duties in this case."

The opinion of the court went into the case very fully. Justice Brown early in his opinion outlined the distinction between this case and the De Lima case, which had just been decided.

Justice Brown entered upon a review of the formation of the government and of the constitutional provision requiring that duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, saying that "it is explained by subsequent provisions of the constitution that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state," and "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."

"In short," he concluded on that point, "the constitution deals with states, their people and their representatives."

The acquisition of territory and the formation of territories was discussed and many authorities quoted. As a result of these citations, the justice laid down the following general conclusions:

"Eliminating, then, from the opinions of this court all expressions unnecessary to the disposition of the particular case and gleaning therefrom the exact point decided in each the following propositions may be considered as established:

"First—That the District of Columbia and the territories are not states within the judicial clause of the constitution giving jurisdiction in cases between citizens of different states.

"Second—That territories are not states within the meaning of the constitution, section 709, permitting writs of error from this court in cases where the validity of a state's statute is drawn in question.

"Third—That the District of Columbia and the territories are states as that word is used in treaties with foreign powers, with respect to the ownership, disposition and inheritance of property.

"Fourth—That the territories are not within the clause of the constitution providing for the creation of a supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may see fit to establish.

"Fifth—That the constitution does not apply to foreign countries or to trials therein conducted, and that Congress may lawfully provide for such trials before consular tribunals without the intervention of a grand or petit jury.

"Sixth—That where the constitution has been once formally extended by Congress to the territories, neither Congress nor the territorial legislature can enact laws inconsistent therewith.

"The practical interpretation put by Congress upon the constitution has been long continued and uniform to the effect that the constitution is applicable to territories acquired by purchase or conquest only when and so far as Congress shall so direct. Notwithstanding its duty to guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, Congress did not hesitate in the original organization of the territories of Louisiana, Florida, the Northwest territory and its subdivisions of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and still more recently in the case of Alaska, to establish a form of government bearing a much greater analogy to a British crown colony than a republican state of America, and to vest the legislative power either in a governor and council, or a governor and judges, to be approved by the President.

"We are also of opinion that power to acquire territory by treaty implies not only the power to govern such territory but to prescribe upon what terms the United States will receive its inhabitants, and what their status shall be in what Chief Justice Marshall termed the 'American empire.' There seems to be no middle ground between this position and the doctrine that if their inhabitants do not become, immediately upon annexation, citizens of the United States their children therefore born, whether savages or civilized, are such and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens. If such be their status, the consequences would be extremely serious. Indeed, it is doubtful if congress would ever assent to the annexation of territory upon the condition that its inhabitants, however foreign they may be to our habits, traditions and modes of life, shall become at once citizens of the United States. In all its treaties hitherto the treaty-making power has made special provision for this subject."

In the last paragraph of his opinion, before announcing the court's opinion, Justice Brown said:

"Patriotic and intelligent men may differ widely as to the desirableness of this or that acquisition, but this is solely a political question. We can only consider this aspect of the case so far as to say that no construction of the constitution should be adopted which would prevent congress from considering each case upon its merits, unless the language of the instrument imperatively demands it. A false step at this time might be fatal to the development of what Chief Justice Marshall called the American empire. Choice in some cases, the natural gravitation of small bodies toward large ones in others, the result of a successful war in still others may bring about conditions which would render the annexation of distant possessions desirable. If those possessions are inhabited by alien races, differing from us in religion, customs, laws, methods of taxation and modes of thought, the administration of government and justice according to Anglo-Saxon principles may for a time be impossible; and the question at once arises whether large concessions ought not to be made for a time, that, ultimately, our own theories may be carried out, and the blessings of a free government under the constitution extended to them. We decline to hold that there is anything in the constitution to forbid such action."

Dissenting Opinion.

The chief dissenting opinion in the Downes case was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham joining in the dissent. He said the majority, though widely differing in their reasoning, seemed to concur in the view that Porto Rico belongs to the United States, but nevertheless is not a part of the United States subject to the provisions of the constitution in respect of taxes. The Foraker act under which the duties were levied created a complete form of government for Porto Rico with a special provision that the taxes levied in the United States on Porto Rican exports should be held as a special fund for Porto Rico's benefit. It was admitted that on its face the part of the act with reference to duties did not comply with the rule of uniformity prescribed by the constitution.

The constitutional uniformity is a geographical uniformity, "but," the opinion continued, "it was said that congress in attempting to levy these duties was not exercising power derived from the first clause of section 8, or restricted by it, because in dealing with the territories congress exercises unlimited powers of government, and, moreover, that these duties are merely local taxes. This court in 1820, when Marshall was chief justice, and Washington, William Johnson, Livingston, Todd, Duvall and Story were his associates, took a different view of the power of congress in the matter of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts and excises in the territories, and its ruling in Loughborough vs. Blake, 5 Wheay 317, has never been overruled.

"It is said in one of the opinions of the majority that the chief justice made certain observations which have occasioned some embarrassment in other cases."

"I agree that the opinion of the court delivered by him must be embarrassing in this case, for it is necessary to overrule that decision in order to reach the result herein announced."

Chief Justice Marshall in that case in considering the provision requiring that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" said:

"Does this term, 'the United States,' designate the whole, or any portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name given to our great republic, which is composed of states and territories. The District of Columbia, or the territory west of the Missouri, is not less within the United States, than Maryland and Pennsylvania; and it is not less necessary, on the principles of our constitution that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties and excises should be observed in the one, than in the other. Since, then, the power to lay and collect taxes, which includes direct taxes, is obviously co-extensive with the power to lay and collect duties, imposts and excises, and since the latter extends throughout the United States, it follows that the power to impose taxes also extends throughout the United States."

Of the suggestion that this statement was mere dicta, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"It is wholly inadmissible to reject the process of reasoning by which the chief justice reached and tested the soundness of his conclusions as mere obiter."

The chief justice held the territories as well as the district to be part of the United States for the purpose of national taxation, and repeated in effect what he had already said in McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 410th: "Throughout this vast republic, from the St. Croix to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, revenue is to be collected and expended, armies are to be marched and supported.'"

Continuing, he combatted the contention that these particular duties are local in their nature and said the levy is clearly a regulation of commerce and made in the exercise of national powers. He added:

"In any point of view, the imposition of duties on commerce operates to regulate commerce, and is not a matter of local legislation; and it follows that the levy of these duties was in the exercise of national power to do so, and subject to the requirement of geographical uniformity.

"The fact that the proceeds of these duties are devoted by the act to the use of the territory does not make national taxes local. Nobody disputes the power of Congress to lay and collect duties, geographically uniform, and apply the proceeds, by a proper appropriation act, to the relief of a particular territory, but the destination of the proceeds would not change the source of the power to lay and collect. And that suggestion certainly is not strengthened when based on the diversion of duties collected from all parts of the United States to a territorial treasury before reaching the treasury of the United States. Clause 7 of section 9 of Article I provides that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," and the proposition that this may be rendered inapplicable if the money is not permitted to be paid in so as to be susceptible of being drawn out, is somewhat startling."

Chief Justice Fuller then advanced the proposition enunciated in Marbury vs. Madison, First Cranch, that the constitution was written in order to define and limit and keep within its restricted boundaries all persons and departments of government and was meant to leave no room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power. He added:

"From Marbury vs. Madison to the present day, no utterance of this court has intimated a doubt that in its operation on the people, by whom and for whom it was established, the national government is a government of enumerated powers, the exercise of which is restricted to the use of means appropriate and plainly adapted to constitutional ends, and which are 'not prohibited but consist with the letter and spirit of the constitution.'

"The powers delegated by the people to their agents are not enlarged by the expansion of the domain within which they are exercised. When the restriction on the exercise of a particular power by a particular agent is ascertained, that is an end of the question.

"To hold otherwise is to overthrow the basis of our constitutional law, and moreover, in effect, to reassert the proposition that the states and not the people created the government."

Delima Case Decided.

Washington, May 27.—Justice Brown, of the United States supreme court, today announced the decision of the court in the insular cases. The announcement of the court's opinion was begun at 12:27. The main opinion was handed down in the Delima case. Justice Brown first announced the court's decision on point of jurisdiction, holding that the court had jurisdiction.

The Delima case involved the importation of goods into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty of Paris and before the passage of the Porto Rican act.

Delima & Co., doing business in New York, imported from San Juan, P. R., during the months of June and July, 1899, certain sugars, the product of Porto Rico. Upon these sugars the collector at New York demanded and collected about $13,000 in duties.

Delima & Co. sued Bidwell, the collector, as an individual, in the supreme court of the state of New York, to recover the dues thus paid amounting in all to $13,145, alleging that they were unlawfully demanded, in violation of the constitution and collected by duress, the collector exacting the payment of the duties as a condition to the delivery of the sugars. On the petition of the collector the suit was removed to the circuit court of the United States for the Southern district of New York, which sustained a demurrer to the complaint both on the ground that no cause for action was stated and that the court had no jurisdiction. From the judgment dismissing the complaint Delima & Co. prosecute error from this court.

Justice Brown said that whether the sugars imported from or into Porto Rico were dutiable depends upon whether Porto Rico is a foreign country. He held that the right to acquire territory involves the right to govern and control it by Congress, but he said that a country could not be both foreign and domestic. The opinion was opposed to the contention of the government. He concluded that at the time the duties were collected Porto Rico was a territory and not a foreign country, but a territory of the United States.

Justice Brown concluded as follows:

"If an act of Congress be necessary to convert a foreign country into domestic territory, the question at once suggests itself, what is the character of the legislation demanded for this purpose? Will an act appropriating money for its purchase be sufficient? Apparently not. Will an act appropriating the duties collected upon imports and from such country for the benefit of its government be sufficient? Apparently not. Will acts making appropriations for its postal service, for the establishment of lighthouses, for the maintenance of quarantine stations, for erecting public buildings, have that effect? Will an act establishing a complete local government, but with the reservation of a right to collect duties upon commerce be adequate for that purpose? None of these, nor all together will be sufficient, if the contention of the government be sound, since a law embracing all these provisions have been passed in connection with Porto Rico, and it is insisted that it is still a foreign country within the meaning of tariff laws. We are unable to acquiesce in this assumption that a territory may be at the same time both foreign and domestic.

"We are therefore of opinion that at the time these duties were levied Porto Rico was not a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws, but a territory of the United States, that the duties were illegally exacted and that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover them back.

"The judgment of the circuit court for the Southern district of New York is therefore reversed, and the case remanded to that court for further proceedings in consonance with this opinion."

In the course of his reasoning on the manner of the acquisition of Porto Rico Justice Brown held that Congress has authority to control such territory. "Indeed it is," he said, "scarcely too much to say that there has not been a session of Congress since the territory of Louisiana was purchased that that body has not enacted legislation based upon the assumed authority to govern and control the territory. It is an authority which arises, not necessarily from the territorial clause of the constitution, but from the necessities of the case and from the inability of the states to act upon the subject. Under this power Congress may deal with territory acquired by treaty; may administer its government as it does that of the District of Columbia; it may organize a local territorial government; it may admit it as a state upon equality with other states; it may sell its public ownings to individual cities or may donate them as homesteads to actual settlers. In short, when once acquired by treaty it belongs to the United States and is subject to the disposition of Congress.

"Territory thus acquired can remain a foreign country under the tariff laws only upon one of two theories: Either that the word "foreign" applies to such countries as were foreign at the time the statute was enacted, notwithstanding any subsequent change in their condition or that they remain foreign under the tariff laws until Congress has formally embraced them within the customs union of the states.

The first theory is obviously untenable. While a statute is presumed to speak from the time of its enactment, it embraces all such persons or things as subsequently fall within its scope, and ceases to apply to such as thereafter fall without its scope.

"The theory that a country remains foreign with respect to the tariff laws until congress has acted by embracing it within the customs union, presupposes that a country may be domestic for one purpose and foreign for another. It may undoubtedly become necessary for the adequate administration of a domestic territory to pass a special act providing the proper machinery and officers as the President would have no authority, except under the war power, to administer it himself, but no act is necessary to make it domestic territory if once it has been ceded to the United States. We express no opinion as to whether congress is bound to appropriate the money to pay for it. The theory also presupposes that territory may be held indefinitely by the United States; that it may be treated in every particular except for tariff purposes, as domestic territory; that laws may be enacted and enforced by officers of the United States sent there for that purpose, that insurrections may be suppressed, wars carried on, revenues collected, taxes imposed; in short, that every thing may be done that a government can do within its own boundaries and yet that the territory may still remain a foreign country. That this state of things may continue for years, for a century even, but that until Congress enacts otherwise it still remains a foreign country. To hold that this may be done as a matter of law we deem to be pure judicial legislation. We find no warrant for it in the constitution or in the powers conferred upon this court. It is true the non-action of Congress may occasion a temporary inconvenience; but it does not follow that courts of justice are authorized to remedy it by inverting the ordinary meaning of words.

"A single further point remains to be considered. It is insisted that an act of congress, passed March 24, 1900 (31 Stat. 151), applying for the benefit of Porto Rico the amount of the customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Port Rico since the evacuation of Port Rico by the Spanish forces October 18, 1898, to January 1, 1900, together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Porto Rico since January 1, 1900, or shall hereafter be collected under existing law, is recognition by congress of the right to collect such duties as upon importations from a foreign country and that recognition of facts that Porto Rico continued to be a foreign country until congress embraced it within the customs union. It may be seriously questioned whether this is anything more than a recognition of the fact that there were monies in the treasury not subject to existing appropriation laws. Perhaps we may go farther and say that, so far as those duties were paid voluntarily and without protest, the legality of the payment was intended to be recognized, but it can clearly have no retroactive effect as to monies theretofore paid under protest, for which an action to recover back had already been brought."

After examining cases cited by the majority opinion Justice McKenna said that opinion proceeded on the theory that the session of Porto Rico was absolute, whereas that depended upon the treaty itself. He referred to the effects wrought upon the country at large by decisions limiting the governmental authority in respect to customs. The industrial policy of the country might be destroyed and those signing the dissenting opinion could not acquiesce in a view that might lead to such an end. In the opinion of those dissenting, Justice McKenna said, the judgment of the circuit court should be affirmed. Justice Gray followed with the brief announcement of his dissent from the majority opinion stating that he regarded it as irreconcilable with the opinion of the court in former cases.

Justice McKenna delivered the dissenting opinion of the supreme court in the peculiar case. He was joined in that opinion by Justices Shiras and White.

Justice McKenna went into a detailed examination of the cases cited in the majority opinion. He maintained that they did not show a clear current of decision, but disclosed much divergence of view. He referred also to the fact that precedents not in consonance with the majority view were now dismissed as dictum and not binding opinion. He spoke of the dangers attending the dismissal of judicial opinion as "dictum" and of the greater danger when such a course may interfere, or had interfered with the action of a nation. Constancy and certainty of judicial opinion was of the highest importance, the justice declared, and they should not be like the "exhalations of a marsh, shining mistily." Mr. McKenna's examination of the many precedents was exhaustive and almost an hour was given to showing to what extent the circumstances of each case bore on the present condition in Porto Rico.

GOETZE AND CROSSMAN CASES ALSO DECIDED

Washington, May 27.—In the cases of Goetze vs. the United States and Crossman vs. the United States, brought here from the circuit court for the southern district of New York to test in the Goetze case the validity of the levy of duty on an importation of tobacco from Porto Rico into the United States after the ratification of the treaty and before the passage of the Porto Rican act, and in the Crossman case duty on liquors imported into Hawaii after annexation but before the taking effect of the act providing a government for the Hawaiian court, reversed the judgments below, for the reasons cited in the DeLima case, holding the levy of duties was unconstitutional.

Justice Brown also announced the opinion of the court in the case of Dooley vs. the United States, involving the validity of a duty levied on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States between the date of military occupation and the taking effect of the Porta Rican tariff act. The court held that there could be no doubt of the validity of the duties levied by virtue of General Miles' order prior to the ratification of the treaty of peace. It placed this right on the ground of military necessity.

With reference to duties levied after ratification of the peace treaty, the court said a different rule applied, and it held these duties invalid. All Justices Gray, Shiras, McKenna and White dissented, the latter delivering the opinion.

Justice White, in dissenting in the Dooley case, made the announcement that in the Downs case, which questions the validity of duties levied on oranges imported from Porto Rico after the Foraker act the majority of the court would, as Mr. White stated, reverse itself and hold the duty valid. He said the opinion in the Downs case, which the court would announce later, would thus lead to the inconsistency of the court deciding that after the Foraker act Porto Rico ceased to be a part of the United States and before the Foraker act it was a part of the United States.

Justice White said the court would later in the Downs case hold that Congress had the power under the Porto Rican tariff act to impose a tariff duty on goods coming from Porto Rico. He expressed himself as unable to conceive on what theory they thus proceeded, and expressed the opinion that it was due to confusion of thought in the DeLima case.

It was settled law by the decision in the Woodruff case and the Houston

Talk About It

That's always the way with our Hair Vigor. When persons use it they are always so highly pleased with it that they tell their friends about it.

If your hair is short, too thin, splits at the ends, is rough, or is falling out, our Hair Vigor will perfectly satisfy you.

If your hair is just a little gray, or perfectly white, Ayer's Hair Vigor will bring back to it all the dark, rich color it had years and years ago.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

FARMS WANTED

and For Sale. If you want to buy for cash or sell for cash no matter where located, send description and cash price and I will send you my wonderfully successful plans Free.

W. H. OSTRANDER, 1217 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Home Work $10 to $15 per week made copying letters. Send 4c for instructions or send 50c for samples and instructions worth $5. Toledo Mercantile & Novelty Co., 834 Boston Street, Toledo, Ohio.

EPILEPSY CAN BE CURED.

Treatment that will positively cure in cases of young persons and greatly relieve in old. Two prescriptions as used in the only exclusive Institution for Epileptics in the world will be mailed on receipt of $1.00. Can be filled at any drug store, or will send medicine and prescriptions for $5.00. For further information of the above, or further information, address M. & H. Chemical Co., Lock Box 232, Van Wert, Ohio.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Watch. Reduced to $5.00. Brass cased, mail postpaid. Fully warranted. Satisfactory or money back. Don't buy trash. Klotz & Co. Toledo, O.

FREE TO LADIES MONTHLY REGULATOR IS RAINLESS and CANNOT FAIL. Box FREE. Mrs. E. Brown, P. O. Box 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. VITUS' DANCE. Sure Cure. Get Circular. Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

case, he said, that the power of Congress to levy an impost duty did not extend to any territory that was a part of the United States, and the result of the majority opinion in the Downs case thus would be to bring about a state of conditions where territory which was a part of the United States before the Foraker act became a foreign territory after the Forsker act. The dissenting justices throughout their dissents took occasion to criticise sharply the apparent conflict between the majority ruling in the DeLima case and that which would follow later in the Downs case.

Washington, May 28.—After a session of three minutes to-day the United States supreme court adjourned until the second Monday in October. The brief session was devoted to the formal disposition of motions. The two remaining insular cases, one of them that of the fourteen diamond rings dealing with importations from the Philippines and the other known as the second Dooley case, involving the question of exportations from the United States to Porto Rico, failed to receive attention to-day, and they go over until the next term.

EXPLOSION CARRIED DEATH.

Dayton, Tenn., May 28.—At the Richland mine of the Dayton Coal and Iron company, two miles from Dayton, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a terrific explosion of coal dust resulted in the death of 21 men, all white, and most of them married and with families.

The explosion was caused by what is known among miners as a "blown shot." It is the custom of the miners to place blasts and fire them off at quitting time each afternoon, leaving the coal thus thrown down to be loaded and hauled from the mine next morning. The Richland mine is destitute of water, and great volumes of fine particles of coal dust, invisible to the naked eye, accumulate at the Riff mine. This dust is subject to explosion if exposed to flame. At 4:30 o'clock a dynamite cartridge was placed in position for a blast in one of the rooms, and the miners started for the mouth of the mine. The blast did not explode, as expected, but instead, a long flame shot out of the blast hole and ignited the accumulation of dust. Instantly a terrific explosion occurred, and a seething mass of flames shot to the mouth of the mine and extended 300 feet into the open air, scorching the leaves of nearby trees. Thirty-four men were in the mine at the time. Four of these escaped with slight injury. Twenty-one were killed, and nine of them were seriously burned, most of them fatally. The force of the explosion caused great masses of coal and slate to cave in from the roof of the mine, and many of the ill-fated miners were buried.

IMMIGRANTS TO HAWAII.

Honolulu, May 16, via San Francisco, May 28.—Inspection of the Porto Rican immigrants brought here

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

The Art of Lace Making

Women can do most anything they choose with their needles, from darning and patching, making and mending, to embroidering art pieces and weaving yards of the delicate fabric that is called lace. Women of wealth spend fortunes in making a collection of rare laces, and a piece of real thread, point, Brussels, or valenciennes, is laid away in a scented box as a cherished treasure by those whose purses are less plethoric.

Before the days of machine made laces, thread lace was a favorite, and the writer has in mind a baby's cap which had been preserved for half a century. The cap itself was of the finest hand-wrought embroidery, while about the edge that once encircled a tiny face, was a narrow frill of thread lace. The little cap had grown yellow with age and the embroidered linen was ready to fall into pieces. But age only mellows laces and gives them the touch of cream color that adds to their beauty and value.

The literature of the art of lace making is considerable, and for centuries it has played a conspicuous part in the industries of the world, and it has been of importance both from its artistic and commercial standpoint.

Lace making for "pick-up" work is a fancy of the day, and many beautiful articles are manufactured by busy fingers that weave a whole story book of daintiness into patterned edges, butterflies, collars, and a dozen different things both useful and ornamental.

Special patterns for needle-point and pillow laces date from the beginning of the sixteenth century, while drawn and cut works were ancient forms of embroidery. The early Venetians made needle-point lace almost exactly as it is now worked to-day. The pattern is first drawn upon a piece of parchment which is then stitched to a strong bit of linen. Upon the leading lines drawn on the parchment, threads are laid which are here and there fastened through to the foundation. When the skeleton thread pattern is completed over it is cast a compact covering of thread in button-hole stitches. Between the lines of the design are inserted links or meshes fashioned with needle and thread, so that the pattern is held together. When all is finished, a knife is passed between the parchment and the linen, cutting the threads which have passed through the underlying materials and so releasing the work from its pattern.

Lace made from Honiton eight-point braid, a fine picot edge, and number 1800 thread, results in exquisite creations, providing the work is turned out by clear brains and eyes to guide the deft fingers. Parchment patterns which may be bought already designed, are the most desirable. In basting on the braids, a short stitch should be taken on the upper side and a longer one underneath for clipping. Never pull out a basting, cut the threads carefully, for, if one thread is pulled, the work is ruined. The braid only is to be basted on the pattern. The stitches must never catch in the design. When the braids are basted on, corners should be turned by rounding into shape, not by pleating or folding. Cobweb stitches are used for the background, and the picot braid overhanded on the edge very neatly and evenly, gives the finishing touch.

To the heavier laces, spangles or imitation jewels may be added whenever the design lends itself to such decorations.

Pillow-made laces are not built upon a substructure such as is used for needle-point. It is the representation of a design obtained by twistings and plaitings of threads over a picked pattern fastened to the pillow. The cushion varies in shape in different countries. The ends of the thread from the bobbins are fastened at the top of the pillow; the bobbins thus hanging across the pattern. The Flemish peasantry arrived at a high state of perfection in this art during the seventeenth century.

Machine laces are by no means to be despised, though the romance does not attend them that surrounds the rare old pieces that once were altar trimmings, or the mantilla of some long dead Spanish senorita, or the sleeve ruffles of some gay cavalier of the time of knights and haughty damsels. Machines and romance do not go together, but, nevertheless, machines produce some remarkably pretty laces whose cheapness is not their only recommendation.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, John Heathcoat, of Nottingham, England, obtained patents for machines for manufacturing bobbin net, which forms the real foundation of the machine making of lace. A few years later, Heathcoat's invention was improved on by John Leavers, whose lace-making apparatus is in use at the present period. Further improvements to these machines enabled the manufacturers to produce all sorts of thread work in imitation of the patterns for hand-made laces, and the most delicate of these are woven by machinery, sixty pieces being made simultaneously.

Volumes have been written, and doubtless volumes will be written on this artistic industry, but it is women's nimble fingers that have woven and are still weaving the finest specimens. Man invented the machines, and the cogs and wheels and levers do their work cleverly, enabling those of limited income to gratify their longings for dainty accessories, but the most exquisite laces are those which women's taste, skill and ingenuity, combined with their needles, pillows and bobbins, have brought to perfection.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE FLAG GOES BY.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of trumpets, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state:
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips.

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong:
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of trumpets, a ruffle of drums,
And loyal hearts are beating high:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

—Henry Holcomb Bennett.

THE COZY CORNER

"For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

So spake the wise man—Solomon—and ever since his day the springtime has been a synonym of the joy and gladness of the new life. We read of the May parties in England, but in our Northern climate we are by no means certain that the winter is past and gone—to stay—much before the middle of May, and it would require much courage for a group of maidens to dance around a "Maypole" earlier than the first of June, and instead of following the example of Tennyson's heroine and asking to be called—

"—early, early, mother dear,"

on the first of the month, the modern girl would be more likely to enjoy a little longer sleep, rather than to rise even for the sake of being "the Queen of the May."

But when real May weather comes we enjoy it, and appreciate to the fullest the sunshine and the flowers that have been quickened into a beautiful life by the unpleasant showers of April—another illustration of the never failing idea that before we can have the pleasure and the beauty, we must first endure the corresponding amount of sadness.

One of the most impressive events of this month is the observance of Memorial Day; that day of sad and sweet memories which has become a part of our national life; the day set apart for honoring the memory of the brave men who died that we might enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom.

It would seem as if this is to be an unending sacrifice for before the survivors of one war have passed away, we have to cover with flowers the graves of those who have fallen in a later one.

We pray for peace—every year thousands of brave men lay down their lives to procure it,

"But far, far off the white Christ stands,
And His day of peace seems far,
Since still on earth His followers meet,
To fall in the wrath of war."

During the last decade, especially, the observance of Memorial Day has degenerated sadly from what it was originally intended to be and from being devoted entirely to sacred memories of, and loyal, loving service to the dead, it has become a day devoted to all kinds of sports and pleasures. Considerable attention has been this year given to this subject, by the G. A. R. authorities, with a view of correcting these things and doing away with much that cannot fail to be very unpleasant to those to whom it is, indeed, a day of the saddest memories.

"Mrs. B. S. Henderson, Idaho," asks the editor of the Household this question:

Do you really and truly believe in the higher education—so called—of women? Do you, in your heart of hearts, think a woman is better spiritually, morally, mentally or physically when she spends her time intstudying science, politics and all sorts of "advanced" ideas, than when she devotes herself to the care of her house, the education of her children and the happiness of her family. The Bible description of a good woman is that "she looketh well to the ways of her household," and the woman who does this faithfully, will have no time for clubs, or other outside work.

It seems strange that after years devoted to the advance of woman, there should still be a doubt in the mind of any of its readers, as to the belief of the editor of The Blade Household on this subject. There is sometimes a mistaken idea of what the "higher education" means. Because a woman seeks to learn new and improved methods of work, does not imply that she will neglect to look carefully after "the ways of her household," but rather that she will thus be enabled to look after them better and more successfully. If she seeks to gain a knowledge of business methods and municipal government, it will enable her to make a better bargain, and take better care of the "field" which we are told in the same chapter of the Bible from which our friend quotes—she "considereth and buyeth" and of the "vineyard she planteth with the fruit of her hands."

A woman's place in the economy of Nature is distinctively her own, and whatever she can learn by means of a "higher education—so called" that will enable her to more perfectly fill that place, she should most certainly strive to learn. If she is one of the fortunate women who have not the cares of the bread-winner of the family on her shoulders, then she can devote her acquired knowledge to the better care of her family, and if she must go forth daily, to earn the money needed for the support of herself and her children, the better knowledge she may have of business methods, the easier will be her task. For the higher education, that educates, on this line, The Blade Household stands pledged to support.

"A Young Mother" asks: What can I do with my baby this summer? He is two and a half years old, perfectly healthy and, of course, is crazy to be out of doors all of the time. We have a tiny bit of a yard well soddied, where he can play, but he isn't satisfied unless he can be out in the street where he can dig in the dirt and play with the neighbors' children, some of whom are not desirable associates for him.

Suppose you try the plan a neighbor of mine has. She has a boy very much the same age and disposition as yours. She had built in her yard the skeleton of a shed, and across the top, stretched an awning. Some boards were laid on the ground for a floor, and a load of sand dumped into this "summer house." Here, with a toy shovel, a tin pail and a little wheelbarrow, her boy amuses himself for hours, safely and happily.

She, being a wise mother, recognizes that to prevent him from becoming selfish and unpleasant, he must have companions, so invites in a little neighborchild to play with him. There is never but one child invited at a time, all being asked in succession, and her small son is early taught his duties as host to his little playfellows.

The mother keeps a careful watch of affairs, and, while allowing them to settle all minor difficulties that may arise, takes care to end the visits before either child becomes too tired to enjoy it.

Will some one send recipes for preparing mulberries for winter use, and oblige a "Subscriber?"

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble
And into the waters of Lethe depart
Did we not rehearse it
And tenderly nurse it
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

—G. Clark.

SOME STRAWBERRY RECIPES.

It was a Presbyterian clergyman to whom is credited the remark that "Doubtless God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless He did not," and in this statement all can agree with him, irrespective of creed. Preserved, canned, or best of all, served fresh from the vines, they have no superior in the line of berries and but very few equals.

A few recipes for using this delicious fruit are given. Some have been sent especially for The Blade and others selected from reliable sources. All can be depended upon as being correct.

Canned Strawberries.

To can strawberries, or any small fruit it is best to sugar them one or two hours before cooking, using one-half pound of sugar to every pound of berries. To each quart of fruit add one-quarter teaspoonful of powdered alum, place in an earthen kettle, stand over a moderate fire and bring to the boiling point, skim and seal immediately. The alum assists in keeping the fruit clear and in its shape.

Strawberry Parfait.

Whip one quart of sweet cream to a stiff froth, then add one-half pint of strawberry juice with sugar to taste. Mix carefully and turn it into a mold, bind the joint with a piece of buttered muslin, and freeze for three hours. This will serve eight persons.

Strawberry Sponge.

Soak one-half box of gelatine in one-half cupful of cold water. Mash one quart of ripe berries, add to them one cupful of sugar, and let them stand for twenty minutes, then rub through a sieve. Boil one cupful of water with one-half cupful of sugar, add the gelatine, berry juice and the juice of one lemon. Mix well, place bowl containing it in a pan of ice and beat with an egg-beater for five minutes; add the whites of the eggs and stir until it begins to thicken. Pour into wet molds and set on ice till served.

Croquante of Strawberries.

Cover one tablespoonful of gelatine with cold water, when soft, add to it two tablespoonfuls of boiling water and stir until it is dissolved. Wet a fancy mold with cold water and place it in a pan of chipped ice. Stem a quart of berries, dip each one in the gelatine and press them against the sides of the mold, either in a fancy design, or solid. Fill with Charlotte Russe and set away to cool. Serve with whipped cream.

Strawberry Shortcake.

Stem one quart of berries, slightly mash them, and cover with a cupful of sugar. Make a dough of one quart of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt and milk enough to make a soft dough. Roll out about an inch and a half in thickness and bake in one large, or two small tins, in a quick oven. When done, split in halves (if baked in one tin), spread each half with butter. Place half the berries on one piece, cover with the other piece, place the remaining berries on top and serve at once, with cream. If all of the family like cream, it may be poured over the cake when it is served, but it is generally better to serve it separately.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Your Ointment has cured my little girl of eczema, terrible to look at."—S. S. Frazier, 318 E. Poplar St., York, Pa.

HINTS FOR HOMEMAKERS.

Simple Gowns for Girls.

Mercerized cottons make charming frocks for young girls, and the material looks like a fine and improved sateen. Such cotton stuffs are quite inexpensive, and come in all fashionable shades. Then, too, a foulard silk gown is a good investment for a young girl. Of course, the design with which it is patterned should be appropriately youthful and dainty. May of last year's foulards are now sold at lower cost than the weaves of this year, and often they will be found charming and dainty for the gown of the growing girl. The red frocks—the plain red, and red and white—are especially fashionable just now for young girls, and can be found in almost all the materials that are in vogue this year. These frocks should be made up in all red, if possible, but if not, relieved with white. Black should not be put on such gowns, but should be left for the trimming of the gowns of older women. In these days, when there is no particular difference made in the materials worn by young and old, there must needs be some difference in the trimming, otherwise the effect of youth is lost entirely and the gown has the appearance of having been done over.

To Clean Corsets.

White corsets are by far the most dainty to wear and with a little care they may be worn just as readily as black ones. White corsets may be washed at home without the least danger of spoiling the shape if the work is done carefully.

Make warm soap suds into which put a few drops of clear ammonia. Spread the corset on a flat surface, first having removed the laces, and with a clean nail brush and the hot suds scrub the corsets, then rinse them in clear warm water. Lay the wet corset on a board or other flat surface and put it in the sun to dry quickly. Do not iron and do not remove any of the bones, though the front steel may be ripped out and put in again as soon as the corset is dry.

This process can be repeated as often as the corset shows the least sign of soil.

In warm weather one cannot say too much of the necessity of frequent change of all undergarments, corsets included, and the ability to keep white corsets their natural color will make for daintiness and coolness, for of course one knows that white corsets are cooler than colored or black ones. Cheap corsets also are to be advocated. Those not costing more than $1 per pair are in every way as serviceable as the more expensive kind, and especially is this so in warm weather.—The American Queen.

For Washing Dishes.

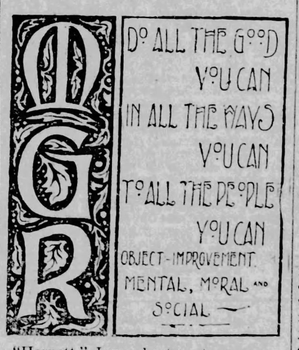
If women were more educated in the sanitation of a household, they would pay far more attention than they do now to the washing of dishes, the care of their sink, and the cleanliness of their dish cloths and dish towels, for there are many cases of illness in the family that might, with thorough investigation, be traced directly to neglect of these very important things, says the Household.

Take the dish cloth, for instance. A celebrated physician has said that there is death in the rag, for if left over night in a lump, without a thorough washing and scalding, it will ferment and generate germs of disease for any one whose breathing apparatus is brought into direct contact with them. Ragged or linty dish cloths should not be used, for the reason that lint will collect in the sink spout, and may cause a serious obstruction. To those who have been in the habit of using parts of worn articles of table linen or of clothing for this purpose, it will doubtless seem extravagant to purchase new material, but that is what should be done, as it will do better work and is more easily kept clean than half-worn material. Two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth sewed together is excellent for the purpose, so is a soft linen of coarse weave. Besides these linen cloths, a chain dish cloth for kettles, fry pans, etc., made of wire rings, is of great assistance in removing whatever is burned on in cooking.

For dish towels there is nothing better than the glass toweling of linen, barred with blue or red, for it wears well and leaves no lint on the dishes, and is quite as economical as the best quality of fine linen crash. Never purchase dish towels that have cotton in the weave; they do not do the work well. There should be a great abundance of these towels in order to keep them in good condition. It is not economy of time to use but one or two dish towels in wiping; they soon become wet and uncomfortable to handle, and it takes double the amount of time to do the work that it would if they were dry.

An excellent and cheap furniture polish can be made of equal parts of ordinary vinegar, spirits of turpentine and sweet oil. Shake for twenty minutes and then it is ready for use as required. It should be applied with a flannel cloth; very little at a time will suffice.

Flat-irons should occasionally be washed and then well dried.



"Hornett," Iowa, hastens to correct a wrong impression about his sex:

I have come again, sooner than I expected to, but when I saw that "Canon" thought I was a girl, I felt that I must tell her—and all of the M. G. R.'s as soon as possible that I belong to that much-abused class who have been scolded so many times lately for not oftener visiting the Merry-Go-Round. Yes, girls, I am one of the boys.

It is possible that "Canon" is a neighbor of mine. If so, I hope we shall meet sometime, for, like "Eileen," it is the great desire of my life that I may speak to a live M. G. R.

"Carrie," Ill., has at last realized her wish, and, possibly, the others may do so sometime:

Dear M. G. R.s.: Last week I met a teacher-friend whom I have seen quite often for several years, who greeted me with "So you are a Merry-Go-Round! I did not know it before, and I am another." I was equally surprised to hear this, and to learn that she was "Gretchen." After this we shall be better friends than ever, I think.

I am sorry that I have been obliged to remain away from the circle so long, and trust that I shall be able to come oftener hereafter.

A new member bearing the very patriotic name of "Columbia" comes to swell the membership from West Virginia, which, by the way, is taking first rank in point of numbers as well as of merit, in our column:

For years, I have been standing just outside the door of the M. G. R., so near that I have heard all that has been said, and consider the members as my own dear friends, though they do not know that there is in existence such a person as "Columbia." To-day I have found courage to introduce myself and ask for admittance to this goodly company of young people.

I liked the "poem studies" very much, and wondered why so many should have objected to them. Possibly I might have liked them less if I had been called upon by Miss Prudence to write my opinion on any of those given.

After the gray, rainy days of April, May has come with an abundant supply of life-giving sunshine and pure air. Each succeeding day the woodland has taken on a deeper and more beautiful coloring of green, the wildflowers are blossoming in profusion everywhere and "appleblossom time" is in the fulness of its beauty and fragrance.

Mother Nature has, at last, awakened from her long sleep and is daily giving us surprises in the way of leaf, flower and the promise of fruit.

I suppose it is spring in Ohio, as well as in our little mountain town, so you know how it is yourself, Miss Prudence, and I hope that you and all of your M. G. R. children are enjoying the sunshine as much as I am. Now, good-bye, till I know what your answer to my request will be.

The answer is: Come again.

A very modest and well-written letter at hand announces the fact that a Hoosier girl, to be known as "Vernetta," wishes to join our society, for pleasure and improvement. She is very welcome, and we shall hope to hear from her soon.

"Irma," Nebraska:—I would like to know if Miss Prudence and the M. G. R.'s will approve of this idea—to have a M. G. R. roll-call, each to respond with the name of his or her favorite story book. Perhaps the "counting up" of the state representatives will be conducted in that way.

"Ill-nois," I do not know how you could make such a mistake. I was sorry to learn, through the 'Cademy Chat, that you have not been well, and hope you are now entirely recovered from your indisposition.

"Gypsy," what is wrong with your Christmas weather? We have lovely weather at that time here, or else we are so happy that we do not notice the weather.

What has become of that gentleman who had "lonesome spells" last autumn? "Tennessee Coon," I have read a chapter in the Bible every day since I was a little girl. I offer the right hand of good fellowship to you and to all the new members of our company; sympathy to those in trouble and congratulations and good wishes for those "whose two hearts did singly beat, beat now as one."

"An Old Dominion Girl":—Dear friends, for some time, I have been a sincere admirer of your letters, and come this morning to ask to be admitted to fellowship with you. May I enter and join in the fun? I agree with "Hawkeye" in regard to "Oregon Bach" and "John Smith." I have never thought it wise to let the boys know that you sympathize with them, even if you do; it is apt to make them vain.

My sympathy is for the future Mrs. J. Smith. Poor lady! she does not know, as we do, of all those knceless trousers that are waiting to be patched, and if she does not like to patch, what a hard time she will have. I do not believe that Miss Prudence would give her consent for one of her girls to take that place.

It seems to me I heard one of those horrid boys making some remark about the length of tongue possessed by the new girl, so I will say no more, lest I find the sign, "No admittance," when I come again.

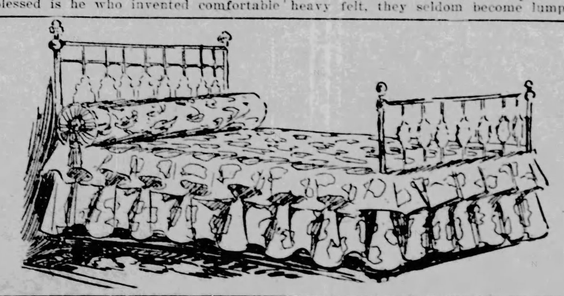
Before we close this meeting, "Bean Pole" has something to say to you:

M. G. R.'s, attention please, for just a moment while I tell you that I come today to invite you all—and Miss Prudence, of course—to help me celebrate my birthday anniversary—June 1st. We want "Bugler Ben" to come and bring his bugle and "Nightingale" to sing for us, and would like one of "Terrence's" best speeches to make it a grand success.

ABOUT BEDS AND BEDDING.

In bed we laugh, in bed we cry;
And born in bed, in bed we die;
The near approach a bed may show
Of human bliss to human woe.
—Isaac De Benserade.

Sancho Panza says: "Blessed be the man who invented sleep," and thrice blessed is he who invented comfortable bedsein which to sleep, add the philosopher of to-day.



When camping out, a bed of the fragrant pine bough is delightful—for a time; if necessary, one can sleep on the floor, in a hay mow, or on the grass, like Margery Daw, who, according to Mother Goose—

"Sold her bed and lay on the grass
To buy herself a looking glass."

and in extreme cases, men have been known to sleep while on a march, or on horseback, but there is nothing so conducive to solid comfort as a good bed.

To insure this it matters not whether the bedstead be of iron, brass, rosewood, mahogany or plain pine—as that is only a convenience for holding the bed proper.

First on this foundation should be placed good springs of woven wire. The old-fashioned spiral springs were excellent places for harboring and encouraging dust and vermin, and were always getting out of order.

Next comes a mattrass. Those filled with hair hold first place for comfort and expense, but if one would be sure that they receive what they expect, it is sometimes necessary to personally oversee the making, or, as often happens, there will be a layer of cotton, or even excelsior, between the top and bottom layers of hair and all at the price of the best hair.

In purchasing of a reliable firm, one is less apt to be cheated in this way, but sometimes the dealers themselves trust too implicitly to the manufacturers. The new, cotton-felt mattrasses are giving good satisfaction and rapidly taking the place of both the hair mattrasses and the cheaper qualities. Made in layers of heavy felt, they seldom become lumpy, or pack down, always remaining soft and elastic, and can be bought at about half the price of a hair mattrass of the same weight.

On this, whether it be of hair, felt or husks, is used a quilted pad which adds to the comfort of the bed and protects the mattrass to a great extent, though it is an excellent idea to have removable covers of calico or muslin which can be frequently laundered. The pads are of bleached muslin, quilted in squares or diamonds an inch and a half across, having not more than a pound of batting in them, being so light, they can easily be laundered. Of course with a cotton-top husk mattrass this pad could be made as heavy as desired, to add to the softness of the bed.

Sheets should be wide, and long enough to easily cover the mattrass and allow for hems, two inches at the top and one at the bottom. This rule of length should be observed in making all bed clothing as there are few things more aggravating to one's temper than to have the covers pull out at the foot.

A pair of blankets and a spread are, in our furnace and steam-heated houses, generally sufficient, but an extra comfortable is very convenient to have ready if needed. These are made of challie or silkolene and filled with down, wool or very smooth cotton batting and tufted with yarn of the same or contrasting color as the predominating one in the material.

Old fashioned pieced quilts are resuming their old-time popularity and are really just the thing for Summer use.

Pillows for use are seldom made very large, it being considered more healthful for one to sleep in as nearly horizontal position as possible. For day dressing of the bed, the square pillow formerly used has given place to a round bolster, made of heavy cardboard. This is covered to match the coverlet, which is either of ruffled organdie, muslin or cretonne. The ends of the covering for the bolster are gathered and finished with a ribbon bow, or rosette.

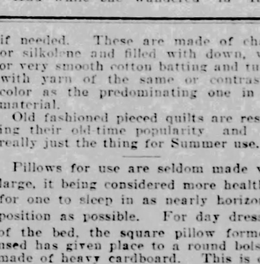
Covers are made with fitted corners, to use on the brass and iron beds, and lace sets can be had which are worn over colored linings on both bed and bolster. If the lace is nice, these are very elegant, but a cheap lace does not give as good satisfaction as muslin. The present fad is to use the same same material for curtains as on the bed and other draperies in the room.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Sussex County, England, June 14, 1824, and was the son of "poor but worthy" parents. He began writing poetry when only nine years old, and a few years later, he went to Brighton, where he was "petted" by Lady Byron, Rogers, Miss Mitford, Miss Martineau, Lady Jane Peel, and others, who together published a volume of his poems in 1852. Getting into trouble, he was advised by his friends to go to America, and landed in New York in 1855. His sympathies were soon deeply enlisted in the cause of Anti-Slavery, and in 1856 he went to Kansas with the "free states emigrants," where he wrote letters and vigorous anti-slavery poems. In 1857, he joined John Brown in his effort to overthrow slavery, and was sent to England to lecture for the benefit of the movement. In 1862, he enlisted at Chicago, and was soon made sergeant-major of the Eighty-eighth Illinois. His military career was one of honor. He served with the Fourth Army Corps, and took a brave part in its grand series of battles. Some of his finest poems were written on a cracker box, or a mess chest, when he was with the army. His life after the war was over was a record of weakness and recklessness. To escape from the persecutions of a divorced wife, he took laudanum, and died at San Francisco, where he was buried by the G. A. R., October 31, 1895, aged 44 years.

2.—MONUMENT.



1.—A consonant.
2.—Thus. (Latin).
3.—A plain face at the lower part of a wall.
4.—A genus of insects.
5.—A coral island.
6.—Frustrates.
7.—To pursue.
8.—Records of important events.
9.—Untruth.
10.—Public disgrace.
11.—To sit.
12.—To supply with.
13.—To separate.
14.—Artless.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. 25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

THE YOUNGFOLKS

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

"Are you almost disgusted with life, little man?
I'll tell you a wonderful trick,
That will bring you contentment if anything can—
Do something for somebody, quick!

"Are you awfully tired with play, little girl?
Weary, discouraged and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world—
Do something for somebody, quick!

"Though it rains like the rain of the flood, little man,
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,
You can make the sun shine in your soul, little man—
Do something for somebody, quick!

"Though the stars are like brass overhead, little girl,
And the walks like a well-heated brick,
And our earthly affairs in a terrible whirl—
Do something for somebody, quick!"

THE SWEET LITTLE SHAMROCK.

Bridget Finn was passionately fond of flowers. In the summer her lattice of morning glories, over the kitchen door, was at once the most kaleidoscopic floral exhibit in the hamlet, and the envy of the neighbors. Her hollyhocks shone with more vivid crimson color than those of her rivals, and her mignonette emitted a more delicate perfume. Even in winter, a potted sweetbrier bush, with prodigal liberality, wasted its honeyed sweetness in a vain combat with boiling cabbage. A drooping lily of the valley chimed its voiceless tones in the sheltered corner of the kitchen, where the westering sun lent a touch of warmth to the pallor of its bells. But, as the snow beat down upon the window panes, like fine shot, Bridget realized, with a sigh, that gruesome March was still mistress of garden and meadow, and that April's warm tears, pregnant with rejuvenation, would have to fall freely before the blusterer would loosen his grip of ice.

Bridget was born on Easter day. It had been her custom for years to decorate her table on her birthday with flowers nurtured by herself, together with a wild plant dug from the woods by her son Mickey.

"Sorra Easter day 'twill be this year," she muttered, as a vicious blast laden with snow came down the chimney into the fireplace, scattering sparks over the kitchen floor. "Faith, Mickey wouldn't get hide nor hair of a green thing in the woods this year, saving a hemlock branch. Divil's the flower he'd get to "mind of the dear little shamrock."

Then she sat down before the open fireplace, threw another log on the glowing embers, and mused on the vale of Glenmore in Ireland, where the grass was all green in February, as it is in Kentucky in July, and crooned to herself:

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
And St. Patrick himself sure has blest it.
And with dew from his eye often wet it;
It grows in the bog, in the mire, in the moorland,
And they call it the sweet little shamrock of Ireland."

And while she wandered in fancy through the Vale of Glenmore, and listened to the luting of the chaffinches and linnets, the storm raged around the shanty, and the flakes added with gentle silent persistence to the depths of the white carpet covering the green things under the pine needles.

It was three o'clock on the afternoon before Easter when the boys burst out of the school house door into the storm. There were no tender memories of bygone years for them, the only retrospection being of a dingy, overheated room where tasks of which they could see no possible use were thrust upon them with judicial severity. With colt-like vigor they reveled in the storm, laughter filled the air, and the cheeks paled by confinement grew vivid and rosy with quickening life. And, as little Mike blundered in upon his mother, buoyant with vitality and covered with snow, and fell upon his knees beside her, he looked up and saw that her cheeks were wet.

"Arrah, mother dear," he said, with tender solicitude, "an' what's achin' ye? Is yer heart sore? Shure, allana, you ought not to be cryin.' To-morrow's your birthday, Acushla, an' yer only thirty-five years old, an' the sparkle is in yer eye, an' the blush is in yer cheek, an' the rent is paid, an'——"

"There for ye, Mickey," interrupted his mother, wiping her eyes with her apron, "but I was thinkin' o' the flowers in the Vale of Glenmore, an' the shamrocks, an' shure I have no fresh wild things from the woods to 'mind me of the time when I was young an' sweet like, Mickey, darlint, an' I'm that heavy-hearted I dunno what to do at all, at all. But don't tell your father, Mickey."

Mickey promised, and after cheering his mother into a more cheerful frame of mind, he went out to feed the nanny goat. Mrs. Finn did not notice that he had hidden the coal-shovel under his coat. It was 4 o'clock when the door closed behind the boy. Twilight was rapidly mantling the valley with shadows. If Bridget had raised her head and looked out of the window she would have seen her boy running down the old Point road, with race-horse speed. But her view of him would have been brief, for he quickly ran out of sight of the shanty, and disappeared in the perspective of eddying snowflakes. He made fair progress in the roadway where the track had been broken by passing teams, but when he turned into the wood where the road dipped toward the river his progress was slower. The majesty of the tall pines awed him a little, and their heart-quaking tones chilled his enthusiasm, as he floundered along through the snow. Now he crossed a little oasis of pine needles where the keen wind had shoveled away the snow, and again he struggled through drifts waist high. But, although he was chilled to the marrow by the razor-like wind, his courage never left him. And, as the shadows deepened, he muttered between his chattering teeth:

"I know where they are! By the big rock where the violets grow. I'll twist them around the sugar bowl in the mornin' before she gets up. She'll forget the shamrock when she sees them."

Oh, glorious hope, bourgeoned with promise! Oh, Magician Love, conjuror of joy!

The lights had begun to twinkle in the windows in the valley when Mickey emerged into the hollow he was in search of. He was skilled in the mysteries of the woods. Many a summer afternoon had he passed in the little hollow where he now stood. Then the air was heavy with the perfume of wild honeysuckle and odorous with the balsam of the pines. Now snow two feet deep covered it like a blanket. There was no hesitation, however, in his manner as he began digging in the snow with his coal shovel. He dug a trench one foot wide across the most sheltered part of the hollow. His trench was nearly six feet long, when his quick eye caught the faint glimmer of green through the dead leaves at the bottom. Stooping down, with trembling eagerness, he plucked a leaf, and, holding it up against the sky, chuckled with delight as he muttered:

"I have it! I have it! Shure mother will be crazy with joy when she sees it!"

Five minutes later his quite lay over his heart tied in a bandanna handkerchief, and he was floundering his way through the snow homeward.

It was only 6 o'clock when he started. But one mile and one-half lay between him and the warm kitchen—a quiet stroll in summer, when the bees were humming and the catbirds gossiping, but on an April night, when the storm wrack was hurtling, the air heavy with biting sleet, and the wind beating like a flail, it made the boy's heart quake and his teeth chatter like castanets. The ghost of past venal sins arose before him as he struggled through the snow, repeating his ayes and adding:

"O, Holy Mary, let me out o' this for me mother's sake! I want to put it around the sugar bowl agin' the mornin'."

The furies of the storm gnashed at him; they chilled his blood; they blinded his failing eyesight; they caught his wailing slogan: "I want to put it around the sugar bowl in the mornin'," fell from his trembling lips; they hardened the tears on his cheeks until, frozen and exhausted, he fell over a ledge of rocks and rolled down into the road.

There is a legend to the effect that when an Irish boy dies there is an angel needed in heaven, which probably would have been the case with Mickey Finn, had not Dr. Chalker returned home that evening by the Old Point road. His horses shied at the figure in the road, and, rolling the boy in a buffalo robe, the doctor soon placed him in the arms of his mother. When the little fellow opened his eyes, he was dazed by the light, and he muttered:

"I want to put it around——"

"Yis, yis," said his mother, in a passion of yearning fondness, as she hugged him to her bosom, "so ye shall, acushla. Bring the sugar bowl, Mike! But what is it ye want to twist around the sugar bowl, Mickey?"

"Give him this first, Mrs. Finn," said the doctor, as he poured a teaspoonful of brandy down the partially unconscious boy's throat. He gasped as the strong liquor rippled over his palate. Then he sat upright.

"And now will ye tell me what ye want wid the sugar bowl, Mickey, darlint?" said his mother, anxiously.

"I will, mother; bring me jacket," said the boy.

They brought the garment, still wet with melted snow. He thrust his swollen fingers into the pocket and drew out a faded bandanna handkerchief. As he unfolded it, there fell upon the floor a long, slender root, to which at intervals were attached a sickly green leaf.

His mother picked it up and, with a puzzled look, exclaimed:

"But what is it, Mickey?"

"It's a Yankee shamrock, mother. Some o' thim calls it a trailin' arbutus. And I want to put it aroun' the sugar bowl agin' the mornin', for your birthday, mother."—From Ernest Jarrold's "Mickey Finn."

"BRING THE SUGAR BOWL, MIKE."

Chat.

The solution of the problem answered to-day, as sent by the author is: If it is worth $1.25 to dig a rd. at the hard end of the ditch, and 75 cents to dig a rd. at the soft end, it is worth $2 to dig one hard and one soft rd. Then there will be as many times 1 hard and 1 soft rd. as 2 is contained times in 100, which is 50; so there are 50 hard and 50 soft rds. to be dug; 50 rds. at $1.25 per rd. equals $62.50 but there being only 50 soft rds. in the ditch the one that digs 60 rds. digs 50 at 75 cents and the other 10 at $1.25 per rd. 50 rds. at 75 cents equals $37.50, and 10 rds. at $1.25 equals $12.50, and the sum of these two amounts equals $50. Therefore, one digs 60 rds. at the hard end of the ditch, the other digs the remaining 40 rds., and each earns his $50.

Arthur Jones recited all by himself to-day. Thank you, Arthur, for the new puzzle. It will be used very soon.

Centrals give the name of a naval hero.

3.—WREATH OF FLOWERS FROM THE POETS.

"The xxxxxxxx that goes to bed with the sun."—Shakespeare.

Nor will I dreary xxxxxxxx that always mourns the dawn."—Hood.

"The fragrant xxxxx-xxxxxx ha' never smiled at him."—Carleton.

"Lonely and sweet a xxxxxx grew."—Goethe.

"The yellow xxxxxx for a gem."—Longfellow.

"And the yellow xxx-xxxxxx by the brook."—Bryant.

Take one letter from each emitted flower, and form the name of a hero.

4.—QUERY.

Who was the first graduate of the United States Military Academy, and where is he buried?

5.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote

"I know my last camp has been made,
Its marble-white tent-stone I see;
And soon will the sexton's sharp spade
Dig solemn entrenchments for me."

Answers to Puzzles of May 16.

1—Joseph Wedgewood.
2—Words forming double acrostic: Ella, doll, wire, Alax, Rosa (Bonheur), dawn, void, leer, Iowa, Primals, Edward VII., finale, Alexandra.
3—One man must dig 40 rds., the other 60 rds. (See Chat.)
4—Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after."
5—Name of the dynasty, Plantagenets; name of founder Henry II. in 1154. After reigning 331 years, it became extinct in the person of Richard III., in 1485.
6—Lytton wrote:

"No life
Can be pure in its purpose, and strong
in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger
thereby."

Chat.

The solution of the problem answered to-day, as sent by the author is: If it is worth $1.25 to dig a rd. at the hard end of the ditch, and 75 cents to dig a rd. at the soft end, it is worth 25 to dig one hard and one soft rd. Then there will be as many times 1 hard and 1 soft rd. as 2 is contained times in 100, which is 50; so there are 50 hard and 50 soft rds. to be dug; 40 rds. at $1.25 per rd. equals $50 but there being only 50 soft rds. in the ditch the one that digs 60 rds. digs 50 at 75 cents and the other 10 at $1.25 per rd. 50 rds. at 75 cents equals $37.50, and 10 rds. at $1.25 equals $12.50, and the sum of these two amounts equals $50. Therefore, one digs 40 rds. at the hard end of the ditch, the other digs the remaining 60 rds., and each earns his $50.

Arthur Jones recited all by him

CREED REVISION.

Presbyterian General Assembly Takes Action in Its Favor.

Philadelphia, May 27.—When the Presbyterian General Assembly met today there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the commissioners to bring the debate on creed revision to an end as soon as possible. The majority of the delegates are impatient to settle the question so far as this assembly is concerned. There is still considerable other business of importance to be transacted, and some of the subjects are expected to arouse much discussion.

Among these are the establishment of an ecclesiastical supreme court, the oversight and direction of the collecting and distributing of benevolent offerings, the plan of vacancy and supply for unemployed ministers and churches without pastors and a plan of oversight of the young people's societies.

Before proceeding to the further consideration of the question of revision the assembly adopted the report of the committee on next place of meeting which selected the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, as the meeting place of the general assembly of 1902. An amendment was offered substituting Los Angeles for New York, but Dr. Roberts, stated clerk, announced that the condition of the assembly's funds would not warrant such a selection and the amendment was lost. Invitations were also received from Denver, Milwaukee and Saratoga Springs.

The committee recommended to the next assembly the selection of Los Angeles for the assembly of 1903.

When the order of the day—the revision of the confession of faith—was reached, the moderator made a few remarks advising against any hasty action to-day. He said there was a tendency to rush the matter so that if the assembly could adjourn, and he hoped the commissioners would not get into a panicky condition and do something which they might regret. He suggested, however, that all speeches be limited, and a motion to limit them to ten minutes was unanimously carried.

James D. Moffat, D. D., president of Washington and Jefferson University, who on Saturday gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the majority report was then recognized by the moderator.

Dr. Moffat explained that he was moved to offer the amendment to recommendation B because of the small majority whoch on Saturday voted to retain the recommendation in the revision committee's report. Objection had been made, he said, to the original recommendation because of ambiguity in certain portions and his object in amending was to render the vote of the assembly unanimous on whatever might be taken.

"I hoped to amend recommendation B," continued Dr. Moffat, "to meet all the objections, and to give it new wording. Many good men who opposed the original form were alarmed by the word 'summary.' I have made a simple change striking out the word 'summary' and substituting 'statement,' which expresses just what we have in view."

Dr. Moffat's amend is as follows:

"We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare and to submit to the next general assembly for such disposition as may be judged to be wise, a brief statement of the reformed faith, expressed, so far as possible in untechnical terms. The said statement is to be prepared with a view to its being employed to give information and a better understanding of our doctrinal beliefs, and not with a view to its becoming a substitute for or an alternative of our confession of faith."

Dr. Nicholls, of St. Louis, a leader of the minority party, in a brief speech, heartily seconded the amendment, which action drew forth considerable applause. Other seconding speeches were made by Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, former moderator, Charles A. Dickey, Philadelphia; Dr. William McKibben, Cincinnati; Dr. George D. Baker, Philadelphia; Dr. William C. Roberts, Transylvania, Ky.; Dr. W. H. W. Boyle, Pueblo, Col.; Dr. D. J. Saunders, president of Biddle university, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. David A. Cunningham, Washington, Pa., and Dr. David S. Kennedy, Allegheny, Pa.

As each of the commissioners who represented all shades of opinion in the assembly, arose to speak for the amendment, a wave of applause swept over the vast assemblage. The amendment was adopted by a viva voce vote, not one voice being raised in opposition to it.

The question was then on the adoption of the majority report, and Dr. Johnson moved that the three recommendations contained in the report be taken up seriatim, and the motion was carried.

Recommendation A, which calls for the appointment of a revision committee, was adopted, with only a few voices against it.

Recommendation B, as amended, went through without a sign of opposition.

Recommendation C, on motion of Dr. Baker, of Philadelphia, was amended so that the amendments to be prepared by the committee for several chapters of the confession of faith shall be made "either by modication of the text or by declaratory statement, but, so far as possible, by declaratory statement."

This recommendation was also adopted with but little opposition.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the report as a whole. The moderator put the question, and then there was one great roar of "Aye." Instantly the assembly rose en masse and sang the Doxology. The moderator then led in prayer. The end to the great discussion, which had continued into the fourth day, came so quickly that it took everyone by surprise. Dr. Moffatt, who introduced the harmonizing amendment to Recommendation B, was surrounded by a crowd which congratulated him on his success in bringing the matter to such a satisfactory issue.

After the assembly had again settled down, Dr. Baker offered a resolution that the committee be increased to 21, that Moderator Minton be a member thereof, and that he appoint the additional members. This was also adopted. On motion of Dr. Dickey, the assembly decided to continue as secretary of the revision committee Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, who is also the stated clerk of the assembly.

MISSIONARY MASSACRED.

Boston, May 23.—Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., of Pekin, the missionary of the American board, now in Boston, has received a letter, under date of April 20, from his associate missionary in the North China mission—Rev. George D. Wilder, of Tien Tsin—which gives an account of the massacre of Rev. Joseph Stonehouse, of the London Missionary society. Mr. Wilder says:

"About ten of Mr. Stonehouse's murderers have been arrested and tried. Some of them confessed. One of them helped to kill one of the North China missionaries of the American board and his wife, last fall. This whole gang was in the affair of Mr. Stonehouse. I have not heard of any punishment being inflicted."

AGITATION IN PERU.

New York, May 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says:

"During the presentation of Perez Galdos' play, Electra, in the theater last night, there was great excitement in the audience. While the third, fourth and fifth acts were being performed there were continued shouts of "Down with the Jesuits!" At the conclusion of the play the crowd of more than a thousand persons started from the theater in the direction of St. Peter's church. When the crowd was passing the Merced church many stones were thrown, but the police charged into the mob and drove it on. At St. Peter's church the crowd broke several windows with stones, but the police again charged and dispersed the stone throwers.

Princess Victoria, only unmarried daughter of King Edward VII., is seriously ill.

ARE IN BILIBID.

Three Officers Convicted of Manila Commissary Swindle.

Manila, May 24.—The gates of Bilibid prison, Manila, swung open last night and admitted a mule wagon bearing three former United States officers who reluctantly alighted and began to serve sentences in expiation of crimes in connection with the commissary scandals. The sentences which were doled to the convicted men yesterday afternoon will be soon promulgated. Captain Frederick J. Barrows, late department quartermaster of the department of Southern Luzon, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment; Captain James C. Reed, late depot commissary at Manila, to three years' imprisonment, and Lieut. Frederick Boyer, late depot commissary at Calamba, to one year's imprisonment.

By order of the provost marshal, Gen. George W. Davis, a representative of The Associated Press, was accorded an interview with the prisoners. Captain Reed and Captain Barrows seemed comparatively unmoved by their situation; Lieutenant Boyer protested his innocence and seemed vindictive toward Captain Barrows, who, he alleged, was alone guilty of misappropriating bacon.

Major Hale, commandant of the prison, cleared a store room to be occupied by the trio apart from the Filipino prisoners, but, as Lieut. Boyer avoids speaking to Captain Barrows, other arrangements are probable.

THE CHURCH PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES

London, May 28.—"The Pope had a long consultation with Cardinal Gibbons," says the Rome correspondent of the Daily News, "regarding the position of Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines. According to authoritative information the Pope sees the necessity of compelling the monastic orders to adapt themiselves to the situation created by American occupation.

"Cardinal Gibboas made it clear to the Pope that, unless they give way, the American government may expel them altogether.

"Reports received at the vatican from the Philippines are much more serious than those received from Cuba. The monks in the Philippines are accused of all kinds of atrocities. It is reported that the spread of concubinage is due to their refusal to perform the marriage service without large remuneration."

TO REORGANIZE FILIPINO COURTS

Manila, May 28.—The Philippine commission has bogun the discussion of the bill to reorganize the courts. Concerning the criticism of the non-appointment of native judges, Mr. Ide said the commission was following its instructions to the effect that other things being equal Filipinos should receive the appointments; but the Filipinos had proved incompetent from the outset. Native speakers welcomed the Anglo-Saxon judicial procedure. All the important American judges were averse to the provisions making Spanish the language to be used in the courts for a period of five years, but the commission desired to avoid inconvenience to the native lawyers.

ATE AN OCTOPUS.

Lawrence, Kan., May 23.—Gen. Frederick Funston and his followers on their trip to capture Aguinaldo were reduced to a diet of snails and octopi, according to a letter dated San Isidro, P. I., April 5, and received from the Kansan by Capt. Edward A. Clark, of Lawrence, to-day.

"It was one of the very hardest tramps I have ever taken and tried us to the limit," says General Funston. He spoke of passing themselves off as prisoners of the Filipinos and of the lack of food and says:

"It is a galling thing for a man who has been brought up in Kansas to come down to a diet of rice and snails and be yanked along over the rocks at the rate of fifteen miles a day. I did one thing, however, which I want put to my credit in case I should come back to Kansas and try to break into politics: I helped to eat an octopus. It was the real thing, a devil-fish with a number of arms, each about eighteen inches long, which we were fortunate enough to get where it had been left in shallow water at low tide."

OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Manila, May 25.—Captain Michael Spellman, Lieut. Delbert B. Jones and Surgeon Dudley W. Welch, of Company G, Forty-third infantry, stationed at Maasin, Southern Leyte, have been arrested on charge of trading in permits to ship hemp from closed ports. They will be tried by court martial. It has not been determined whether Manila hemp buyers are directly implicated.

NEW AMERICAN HYMN.

Chicago, May 25.—At the Auditorium last night, during the eighth annual May Festival Concert, of the Cook County Sunday School Association, a new American hymn, "Hail Thou Land, by God Selected," was sung for the first time in public. The composer is W. Conrad, of this city. The hymn was sung by a chorus of 1,000 female voices, assisted by orchestra and grand organ, and was enthusiastically applauded by the large audience.

IS A THIEF CATCHER.

New York, May 22.—The X-ray Society has made the discovery that the mysterious ray of light that penetrates solids like a thirteen-inch projectile, is an excellent thief-catcher.

While the society was giving a demonstration last Friday of the wonderful effects of the X-ray the machine was suddenly turned on a woman member and revealed a spoon concealed in her corsage.

It was just after the society dinner, and the woman had taken a silver spoon as a souvenir. The discovery took the woman by surprise and occasioned considerable merriment among the society members. The confused culprit blushed and stammered at this startling revelation of her guilt, and made a frank confession that she had "merely taken it as a memento of a very pleasant evening." Some other women members excused themselves from being experimented upon in various ways.

HANNA MUSTERED IN.

Cleveland, May 24.—Senator M. A. Hanna was last night mustered into Memorial Post, G. A. R., of this city. He was received with great enthusiasm and made a brief speech in reply to the congratulations upon the new honor conferred upon him.

HUGE TANKAGE.

Pittsburg, May 24.—The J. T. Guffey Petroleum Company, of Texas, closed a contract yesterday with the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, of this city, for ten tanks of 115,000 barrels capacity each. These tanks will be the largest ever manufactured. The contract approximates $300,000.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

CHALLENGER WRECKED

Shamrock's Rigging Was Swept Away--King Edward in Danger.

Southampton, May 22.—The cup challenger, with King Edward and a party on board, was totally dismasted to-day by a squall off Cowes, Isle of Wight. The king, who was on deck, had a miraculous escape. The topmast, mainmast and bowsprit were broken short.

The disaster occurred while preparations were being made for the start off the Brambles buoy.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, May 22.—The two Shamrocks were to have been sent to-day, reaching over a triangular course similar to one of the America's cup series. The entrance into the race of the yawl Sybarita (about 99 feet over all) added to the interest taken in the contest, especially as the fresh weather and reaching course were both in favor of the yawl, placing the captains of the two Shamrocks under the necessity of driving their boats at full speed in order to make any creditable show against the outsider, and promising King Edward, who was on board Shamrock II, an opportunity of witnessing what promised to be the smartest race of the series.

There was a fine, fresh, easterly breeze,, driving a short, white-tipped sea up the channel, when the three yachts set their club-topsails shortly after noon and proceeded to the starting point.

There was some delay in establishing a starting line. The wind freshened considerably, and blew twelve to thirteen knots, with the prospect of magnificent racing.

King Edward, desiring to take a more active part in the proceedings than was possible from the deck of the Erin, was taken on board the challenger, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton and two ladies.

The preliminary starting signal was given from the Erin. While the yachts were manoeuvering for a start, a squall came without the slightest warning, and the bowsprit of the challenger was carried away short. The extra strain thus thrown on the topmast proved too much for the spar. It whipped, broke and doubled off to leeward, carrying the whole weight of the jackyard and gear over the side in a terrible tangle.

Almost as the topmast fell, the great steel mainmast, weighing more than two tons and carrying spars and gear weighing an additional three or four tons, swayed for a moment and then, almost by a miracle, plunged over the side and into the water, with the ripping, tearing sound of breaking wire and tearing gear in the air.

The members of the royal party were seated on deck, close to the companionway.

The king was showing keen pleasure, watching the fight which Captain Sycamore was making for the advantage at the start. The yacht was racing along at a formidable angle, and the sloping deck, with a mere fringe of rail, seemed a rather perilous place for the accommodation of the visitors.

As the wreckage swept the deck it was most astonishing that no one was injured. For a moment or two the situation appeared to be very grave. The king maintained his composure. Most of the head men went overboard.

Within five seconds after the disaster, the Shamrock I. boze around to render assistance, when she in turn was caught by the squall and her gaff and topsail spars collapsed, leaving her helplessly crippled.

The press tug following the racers ranged alongside the helpless yachts and a torpedo-boat which was in the vicinity and the Sybarita sent boats to the scene. But, in answer to a hail, Captain Sycamore sent the re-assuring message that all on board had escaped without injury.

As quickly as possible the king and the royal party were transferred to the Erin, and later the king, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton, landed at Southampton, from which place his majesty will proceed to London.

In the meanwhile, the crews of the racers set about clearing away the wreckage. Owing to the unwieldy nature of the spars and gear it was found impossible to get them on board, and they were cut away and allowed to sink, after buoys had been placed to mark the places where the wreckage sank. The yachts were then towed back to Hythe, there to await a decision as to what should be done towards repairing them.

DATE FIXED.

New York, May 27.—The Royal Ulster Yacht club has cabled the New York Yacht club an approval of September 21st as the day for the opening contest in the cup races and that date is finally and definitely fixed. The cablegram received by Secretary Oddie reads as follows:

"Belfast, May 26.

"Secretary N. Y. Y. C., New York.

"Date now definitely fixed first race 21st September. (Signed.)

"SHARMAN-CRAFORD.
"Vice Commander."

At a meeting of the committee to be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow it is expected the final action in regard to Thomas Lawson's yacht Independence will be taken.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Albany, N. Y., May 27.—Electric cars racing for a switch while running in opposite directions at the rate of 40 miles an hour, cost five lives yesterday afternoon by a terrific collision in which fifty prominent people were injured, some fatally and others seriously.

The scene of the accident was a point about two miles out of Greenbush, on the line of the Albany & Hudson railway. The point where the cars met on the single track was at a sharp curve and so fast were both running and so sudden was the collision that the motormen never had time to put on the brakes before southbound car No. 22 had gone almost clean through northbound car No. 17, and hung on the edge of a high bluff, with its load of shrieking, maimed humanity. One motorman was pinioned up against the smashed front of the southbound car with both legs severed and killed instantly, while the other one lived but a few minutes.

Fully one hundred and twenty men, women and children formed a struggling, shrieking pyramid, mixed with blood, detached portions of human bodies and the wreckage of the cars.

Some of the less severely injured of the men extricated themselves and began to help people out of the rear ends of the two cars and almost every one was taken out in this way and nearly all were badly injured.

SAMPSON MAY RETIRE.

New York, May 27.—According to a Washington dispatch to the World it is reported in naval circles at the capital that Rear Admiral Sampson may ask for voluntary retirement on account of his health, and that the Navy department will grant his request. He will not regularly be retired under the statutory clause until late next winter. No official application has been received at Washington from him, and he may make none until after Secretary Long's return.

WRECKED ON LAKE HURON.

East Tawas, Mich., May 25.—The wooden steamer Baltimore foundered in Lake Huron, near Au Sable, yesterday morning, and twelve of her crew of fourteen were drowned. The men were tossed about in the lake for several hours, lashed to a piece of wreckage, and were finally picked up by the tug Columbia and brought here. George McGinnis, a deck hand, one of the rescued, became insane from his experience. The other survivor, Thomas Murphy, of Milwaukee, second engineer, was able to tell the story of the disaster.

THE TRIAL RACES.

Conditions in Which the Independence May Take Part in Them.

New York, May 25.—The New York Yacht club sent another letter to Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, owner of the Independence, and gave out to the press the letter, together with the correspondence between Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard and Mr. Lawson over the sailing of the Independence in the trial races with a view to her possible selection as the defender of the America's cup.

The letter makes it clear that it is still entirely possible for the Independence to enter the trial races under the conditions named in the New York Yacht club's first letter to Mr. Lawson, upon his qualifying his boat to sail under the flag of the New York Yacht club.

After some preliminary correspondence, Mr. Lawson, on May 1, asked to be informed what steps it would be necessary for him to take to qualify the Independence to enter the trial races.

Commodore Ledyard replied in part as follows:

"There are two methods in which a yacht may be thus qualified: First, by being enrolled in the name of one or more members of the club and registered on the club's records in the name of such member or members; second, by being chartered to a member or members for a period of not less than two months."

Acknowledging the receipt of this letter under date of May 11, Mr. Lawson informs the club that he did not build the boat for financial gain, and it would be impossible for him to find a man of sufficient respectability to go before the club and public with the deceptive assertion that he was the owner of the Independence.

To this communication Commodore Ledyard, on May 15, says:

"Your principal objection to the terms of competition seems to be that in your judgment it would be impossible to find any individual of sufficient respectability to have been admitted to any club who would be willing to have a competing yacht transferred to him of record or by charter, and you criticise, in language which I refrain from repeating, the position of any member accepting such a transfer. On his position I would differ in no respect whatever from that occupied by W. Butler Duncan, manager of the Constitution, or that assumed by Edwin D. Morgan, as manager of the Columbia, and I have yet to hear the suggestion from any one that either of these gentlemen would consent to assume any relation that was not justified by the highest sense of honor.

"We have already shown that it is entirely within your power to qualify the Independence for these events, by conforming to the rule which has been in fact observed in respect to all previous matches, viz: that a competing vessel should be qualified to fly the flag of the club and entitled to be entered by a member."

Mr. Lawson, on May 23, expressed regrets that the committee has misconstrued his last letter, and says:

"I will frankly admit that when your letter containing the suggestion that it might be necessary to transfer the ownership to some individual came to me, in answering it on the spur of the moment I used strong expressions, but I publicly disclaim any intention in that letter or in any of my correspondence, of treating your club, your committee or your members with anything but respect, and I ask you if you deem it fair to accuse me of desiring to hold controversy with your club or intending to insult two of your most representative members when all I have done is to answer the letters addressed to me over the names of Edwin D. Morgan and W. Butler Duncan, I still insist, are in no way similar to mine. These gentlemen were selected by their fellow club members for the highest honor within their gift, and their acceptance by these gentlemen of the ownership or management of the Columbia and Constitution has not placed them and could not place them in the eyes of the yachtsmen, fellow club members or the public at large in anything but an enviable and honorable light, and I ask that you accept my emphatic protest against the suggestion that anything which I have written in any way reflects upon the honor of these gentlemen.

"I regret, as does your committee, if it should happen that our correspondence results in anything but the pleasantest manner, and I beg to pledge to you I hold myself in readiness to do anything it is possible for me to do to enable the Independence to race, that in the wise judgment of your committee is deemed best, and I pledge you that if your committee notifies me it is impossible, I do not care for what reasons, for my boat to take part in the cup defense, I will cease all effort in that direction."

The last letter from the committee to Mr. Lawson was written yesterday, and is as follows:

"You appear to entertain an erroneous impression concerning the position of Mr. Duncan and Mr. Morgan. These gentlemen were not selected as managers of the Constitution and Columbia by members of the club. In each case the selection was by the individual owners of the yacht, and the arrangement was one wholly between such owners as individuals on the one side and the gentlemen selected as managers on the other.

"This committee certainly does not propose to notify you that it is impossible for your boat to take part in the trial races or the cup defense. On the contrary, it has very distinctly notified you that it is entirely possible for her to take such part, and has fully explained to you the conditions which are open to you to avail yourself of for the purpose of qualifying her as a candidate for the match."

SPLENDID LIBRARY.

New York, May 23.—In the shape of an electrical library, a treasure has come to America. Through the generosity of Dr. Schueler Skaats Wheeler, the Latimer Clark collection of works on electricity has been presented to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and Andrew Carnegie is reported to stand ready by a donation of thousands of dollars to make it properly available for the public.

No figures are at hand by which the value of the library in money can be estimated, but it is known as the most perfect collection of its kind in existence. It comprises the writings of every authority bearing on the subject, from the earliest writers to the present day, and includes pamphlets and reports of deliberations in societies which have heretofore been inaccesible.

Just before sailing for Europe upon his last and philanthropically record-breaking trip, Mr. Carnegie is reported to have promised to a member of the institute that if Dr. Wheeler gave the Clark library, he would give an equivalent amount of money for the utilization of the treasure. This information comes from a member of the institute.

The library is made up of 6,000 volumes, and represents the work in collecting of 47 years of the life of Latimer Clark, F. R. S., M. Inst. C. E., M. I. E. E., who was one of the founders of the British Society of Telegraph Engineers. Many of the volumes of the collection are the sole copies in existence, and immensely valuable, not only to bibliophiles but even more so to electricians.

Upon the death of Mr. Clark, it was found that he desired the collection to go out of England. Germany immediately became a strong claimant, and Japan wanted the library insistently.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS.

New York, May 25.—Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Coal Company have been notified of an "extra" dividend of 43 1-5 per cent., making a total of 795 1-5 per cent. received by them since the acquirement of the company by J. P. Morgan & Co. from the Erie railroad. An extra dividend had been expected beside the 552 per cent. paid by Morgan & Co. for each share at the time of the transfer, but it was not expected that this dividend would amount to much more than 10 per cent. When the sale was made for the Erie railroad it was stipulated that the transfer should include only the mines, their fittings and the railroad and canal property. The treasury assets and coal above ground were held for the benefit of the shareholders.

It was this coal that enabled the payment of the 43 1-5 per cent. extra dividend. Instead of 100,000 tons it was found that the company had mined about half a million tons, which enabled the liquidating trustees to turn over to the stockholders $2,100,000.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists —Price 50c. per bottle

M'LAURIN--TILLMAN

South Carolina Senators Both Resign to Refer Matter to the People.

Washington, D. C., May 27.

The sensational resignation of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, has not stirred Washington much, although members of congress in the city had some curiosity to know just what the trouble was about. If their personal differences do not reach the blood-letting stage, it is pretty well agreed here that Saturday's episode will not become a matter of great importance either to the United States or the commonwealth of South Carolina. The resignation of these men and the causes leading thereto are regarded generally as childish and silly, and the opinion expressed by some is that it as an insult to the people of the Palmetto state, which should be punished by dropping both out just like Conkling and Platt were dropped twenty years ago this very month. There are not a few here who would like to see just such a thing happen. Naturally, the Republicans do not care anything about the controversy. Most of the Democrats are angry at McLaurin because they believe he has not been faithful to his party, and he is abused generally because, as they charge he sacrificed his Democracy and the traditions of his people to the blandishments of the administration. Tillman's strictures on McLaurin, therefore, obtain general sympathy among the Democrats, but there is abundant willingness that Tillman should be sacrificed along with his colleague. Tillman has frequently proven a thorn in Democracy's side, is irrascible, peevish and eccentric. His bluster and boisterousness have long irritated the dignified element of the senate.

McLaurin and Tillman have not been on good terms for some time. When Tillman used to run South Carolina politics in a high-handed manner, McLaurin was one of his lieutenants. After McLaurin got to the senate, he declined to be bossed by Tillman and gradually their old friendship waned. Lately, when McLaurin got out of alignment with his party by voting with the administration on the ratification of the Paris treaty, supporting the ship subsidy bill, the Philippine amendment and other measures which the Democratic senators as a rule opposed, Tillman commenced a system of violent denunciation of him. McLaurin did not hesitate to respond in like terms, and the debate at Gaffney was but a sample of the windy hostilities existing for several months between them.

While the trouble up to this point has consisted chiefly in the exchange of hot air, there are some here who would not be surprised to see force resorted to if the joint debate is continued. Tillman has been thought to be a "bad" man for many years, and up to this time he has generally succeeded in bluffing out every man against whom his wrath was directed. McLaurin, however, has plenty of courage, comes of great fighting stock, and it is believed he will give Tillman battle in any manner the latter may desire. It is very certain that Tillman's prestige for "sand" will suffer materially if he continues to permit some of McLaurin's charges to go unresented. South Carolina people as a rule will not remain loyal to a man if they have reason to believe he has a yellow streak in him.

It is this feature of the trouble that suggests the possibility of the defeat of both Tillman and McLaurin. There is no doubt here that on the issues which divide the two men, McLaurin is bound to go down, but it is more than possible that Tillman's many enemies in the state, while not approving of McLaurin, may engineer a flank movement which will result in the selection of two new senators. If it should happen so, there will be much quiet satisfaction in Washington.

Columbia, S. C., May 27.—It is understood Senator McLaurin and Senator Tillman have a tacit agreement to contest for the long term to which Tillman was elected last January. Under the state Democratic party rules the candidate must designate specifically the office to which he aspires. Whether McLaurin wins over Tillman, or Tillman shall be re-elected, McLaurin's unexpired term will be filled by a new man.

There are four announced candidates: Asbury C. Latimer, congressman from the Third district, said to be Tillman's lieutenant; D. S. Henderson, state senator from Aiken; Colonel George C. Johnstone, ex-congressman from the Third district, and Wiley Jones, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee. The governor has the right to appoint, regardless of party action, and an effort will be made to get him to appoint new men.

CUBAN CONVENTION.

Havana, May 25.—The minority report of the committee on relations was yesterday defeated in the Cuban constitutional convention by a vote of 19 to 9. The Conservatives believe the final vote on the majority report will be taken Monday but they do not expect to hold the full strength shown yesterday. Senor Zayas, in a speech, said the minority report was too conservative and he could not accept it. It is believed that Senor Zayas may possibly carry two other delegates who yesterday voted with the Conservatives.

Rev. Louis Zahm of Quincy dies suddenly in the presence of 2,000 people, before whom he was delivering an address.

THE INDEMNITY.

British Proposition May Be Accepted by End of This Week.

Pekin, May 27.—It seems probable that Great Britain's proposition, limiting the indemnity to be demanded from China to 450,000,000 taels, will be agreed to by the end of the week. United States Special Commissioner Rockhill thinks this may be considered an American victory. Though his proposition limiting the indemnity to 310,000,000 taels was not accepted, still it was the cause of the other powers considering the idea. The only point likely to cause further delay in a decision by all the powers except America is that regarding the raising of the foreign customs 5 per cent.

Mr. Rockhill told the ministers at a recent meeting than rather than take this step America would relinquish all claims to indemnity and even make a money present to China, as America's commercial interests would suffer far greater than those of any other power, with possibly one exception.

TROUBLE WITH GERMANY.

Pekin, May 27.—The United States legation guard has had its first trouble. Legation street is being repaired near the legation, and an American sentry was placed at the point with orders to direct people around by a side street. Everybody obeyed the request with the exception of the Germans, both officers and soldiers, who have caused the Americans much trouble.

One of the German officers drew his sword and charged an American soldier, who brought his bayonet to a "charge," whereupon the officer desisted. Subsequently a German soldier charged past the sentry, who fired, hitting another German soldier near the German legation, a quarter of a mile off. This fortunately, was only a slight flesh wound. The sentry has been placed under arrest, and Major Robertson has instituted an investigation.

The attitude of Dr. Mumm Von Schwartzenstein, German minister, representing the civilians, and Count Von Waldersee, representing the military, as well as that of other high officials, has been particularly friendly toward the Americans, which makes all the more pronounced the unfriendly feeling evinced by a majority of the German officers and men. This unfriendliness is attributed to the American attitude in retaining control with the legation guard of one entrance to the Forbidden City, which the Germans consider a reflection on their national honesty.

WALDERSEE'S MESSAGE.

Shanghai, May 22.—Reports have been received from Pekin to the effect that Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee has informed the Chinese that his troops will not leave Pekin until the court returns, and he himself is received in imperial audience.

The French have withdrawn from the Shan-Si expedition, and the English have refused to take any part in it. It is probable, therefore, that the Germans will be compelled to go alone. In spite of constant and threatening difficulties, Count Von Waldersee, single-handed, continues to maintain the prestige of foreigners in this part of China.

A Denial.

Berlin, May 24.—The statements in the London press that Count von Waldersee has informed the Chinese authorities that he would not leave Pekin until the court returns and that he has had an interview with Emperor Kwang-Su are authoritatively denied. The officials here say Von Waldersee will leave Pekin May 31, or a few days later, for Japan. It is uncertain whether he will return by way of the United States or via Shanghai.

MORE REQUIREMENTS.

Berlin, May 22.—It is authoritatively announced that the powers will agreee to require the present Chinese import duties to be paid in gold, which is equivalent to doubling the duties. The same payment will probably be required in the case of the salt and opium tax.

Germany is apparently averse to interfering with the liken duties, since they are too complicated, requiring too much administrative machinery and too much mixing in the internal affairs of China.

Officials here admit the powers are likely to divide into two groups upon the method of settlement, some fololwing Great Britain in favor of a loan and others supporting payment through increased revenues. It is not expected, however, that a disagreement will disturb the present harmonious action.

HAVE LEFT CHINA.

Washington, May 27.—A dispatch received at the war department from Gen. Chaffee, at Taku, says that the transports Sumner and Lennox sail May 27 (to-day) and that all of the troops that are to leave China are off for Manila.

SHELL EXPLOSION

Causes the Death of Boer General Shoeman and His Daughter.

Pretoria, May 28.—The Boer general Schoeman and his daughter have been killed, and his wife and two others have been badly injured by the explosion of a shell. General Schoeman, his family and some friends were examining a 4.7 inch lyddite shell, which they kept in the house as a curiosity, when the shell exploded, killing the general on the spot, and mortally wounding his daughter, and severely injuring his wife and two other persons. Gen. Schoeman was a great Krugerite. He led the commando of Jolesburg, and surrendered on the occupation of Pretoria. He was afterwards captured by the Boers, and released when the British occupied Barberton. The general then went on a peace mission, was re-taken by the Boers and was again released when the British took Pietersburg. Since that time General Schoeman has resided in Pretoria.

WESSELS DEAD.

Johannesburg, Transvaal Colony, May 23.—Marthinus Wessels Pretorius, the first president of the Dutch African Republic, the title of which was changed in 1858 to the South African Republic, died May 19 at Potchefstroom, Transvaal Colony, after two days' illness.

THE BOUNDARY.

Vancouver, B. C., May 24.—A joint international survey party composed of United States and Canadian engineers is about to begin the task of defining the international boundary between the United States and Canada from the Pacific coast to the Rocky mountains. It is contended that this work was inaccurately performed by the surveys of 1859, 1860 and 1861. One of the most important matters to be determined as a result of this joint survey is the question of the national location of Mount Baker mining district. Valuable mines are embraced in this section, the territory being claimed both by the American and the Canadian governments.

United States endeavoring to prevent Peru and Chile dragging their private quarrel into the proposed pan-American conference in Mexico.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

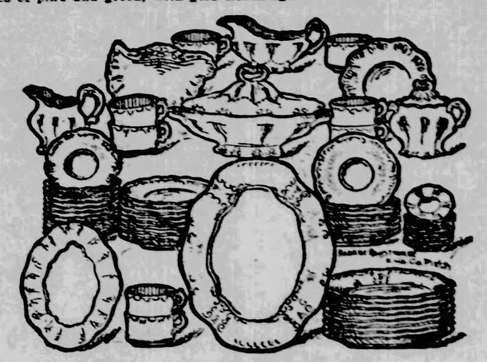
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—6-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 8-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 13-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.00
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 13-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and all goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which one is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free;

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 20, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Mississippi river, while it may run somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.

IS A FAITH CURIST?

King Said to Be Deeply Interested in Christian Science Books.

London, May 28.—Modern Society, a well-known weekly newspaper in its current issue, says that King Edward has become much interested in the subject of Christian Science.

According to the paper the King has begun reading the words of Mrs. Eddy, the Christian Science leader, and discusses the matter with every one he meets, but he is still skeptical.

Queen Alexandria, the paper asserts, is more favorably disposed toward the belief.

THE KING'S ESCAPE.

London, May 25.—The king's escape at the time of the accident on board the Shamrock II, last Wednesday, has, if anything, added to his popularity. With what tact his majesty preserves the happy relation between himself and his subjects can be judged from an instance that occurred this week. Colonel, the Honor

CHINESE LOAN.

United States Does Not Approve of a Joint Guarantee of It.

Washington, May 22.—The state department has been made acquainted by Mr. Rockhill, with the character of the propositions relative to the floating indemnity loan unfolded at Pekin. While grave objections are perceived to the Russian project for a joint guarantee of the loan, because of the immense difficulty of securing the assent of congress to an agreement which would entangle the United States with foreign nations for more than a quarter of a century at least, there is nothing in Mr. Rockhill's instructions that would cause him to antagonize the proposition provided it is fully developed so as to secure the safety of the loan.

While assuring the integrity of China, it is suggested that the object can be best secured by causing China to deliver to each nation bonds bearing 4 per cent interest to the face value of that nation's indemnity claim. The nation holding the bonds could dispose of them at its pleasure. It could affix its own guarantee and sell the bonds in the open market.

The claim for the collection and distribution of interest contains the germ of the guarantee of Chinese integrity. It is proposed that an interest board of financiers collect periodically from China the amount of income which the ministers at Pekin have decided can be extracted without ruining the country; this money to be divided up between the powers in the shape of interest in exact propostion to the bonds held by them. In case of default by China, each nation will lose in proportion, and a special covenant will bind each power to refrain from individual action against China to secure the payment on the arrears or to seize international property in lieu of interest in default. It is calculated that thus each power will find it to its interest to prevent a division of China.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

Washington, May 27.—The annual report of the chief examiner, A. R. Serven, of the civil service commission, was made public to-day. It shows that during the year ended June 30, 1900, 45,641 persons took the competitive examination for original appointments to the classified service. Of these 21,872 were for the departments, 2,349 for the government printing office, 4,396 for the custom house service, 455 for positions under collectors of internal revenue and 16,569 in classified postoffice. There also were 248 people examined non-competitively, for excepted places. There were 469 different kinds of examinations involving 1,188 opportunities for the assembling of competitors at places widely distributed throughout the states and territories.

The report says that general examinations in Porto Rico have been somewhat delayed because of the uncertainty whether the "people of Porto Rico" as denominated by the act establishing civil government there, are citizens of the United States within the meaning of the civil service rules. Expenses have been cut in all directions to enable the establishment of the examination system in both Hawaii and Porto Rico when the citizenship question is settled by the supreme court.

There were 1,390 appointments made in the general departmental service, of which 500 were to comparatively insignificant places. The report instances some frauds discovered in examinations, resulting in barring offenders from future examinations, and says it is now well nigh impossible for collusion to occur without leaving its earmarks and being followed by summary punishment. The report makes a plea for more examiners, and ample facilities to renew systematic instruction of local boards of examiners.

PEARL HARBOR.

Washington, May 25.—The naval board having charge of the location of a naval station on Pearl harbor, Hawaii, has completed its work. The board adheres to the view that Pearl is the only harbor in the Hawaiian group capable of complete naval defense. It is only five miles from Honolulu. Much of the surrounding land has been occupied for commercial purposes. The board proposes to leave this shore land for commercial purposes and, if possible, to locate the naval station on the large islands lying in the middle of the harbor. As some of this island land was raised to a high price since it was learned that the government might want it, the board is disposed to consider a much larger tract of island land, so that the final selection may be made with less restriction. The improvement of the harbor contemplates a deep water channe; across the coral bar at the entrance and heavy batteries on each side of the entrance.

THREE WESTERN STATES.

Washington, May 24.—A bulletin has been issued by the census office showing the condition of the manufacturing interests of the states of Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming as developed by the twelfth census. The value of manufacturing products in Idaho is $4,020,532 as against $1,396,096 in 1890 or a gain of 188 per cent. in ten years. The number of establishments increased from 140 to 591 in the same time. The average number of wage earners in 1900 was 1,474.

Nevada shows an increase of 48.7 per cent. in the value of products between 1890 and 1900, the value for the latter year being $1,643,675. Six hundred persons are employed in that state in manufacturing industries.

During the year 1900 Wyoming manufactured $4,226,240 worth of products, a gain of 78.5 per cent. over 1890. There was a similar gain in the number of establishments. The Wyoming manufacturers gave employment to 2,151 persons in 1900 as against 1,022 in 1890.

GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.

Washington, May 24.—Any doubt that may have existed as to the right of the United States government to send small auxiliary gunboats into the Great Lakes for the training of the naval militia, has been dissipated so far as the cases of the Dorothea and the Hawk are concerned, by the graceful acquiescence of the Canadian government in the movement. It being represented that the little gunboats would traverse the St. Lawrence and the lakes without guns aboard, and it also being understood that they are to be used solely for purposes of drill, the Canadian government through the British government, has waived any objection to the entrance of the vessels into the lakes.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

Washington, May 22.—The remains of several officers and men who were killed in the Chinese campaign of last summer, which recently were disinterred and transported to the United States, have been forwarded to Washington for burial in the national cemetery in Arlington. Among them is the body of Captain Austin R. Davis, U. S. M. C., who was killed during the battle of Tien-Tsin, in which Colonel Liscum lost his life.

WAR TAX RECEIPTS.

Washington May 25.—A statement prepared at the internal revenue bureau shows that the total receipts from the war revenue act up to April 30, 1901, were $300,137,884, of which $105,702,142 came from documentary stamps, $94,261,128 from beer, and $45,264,714 from tobacco.

THAT RESERVATION.

Some of the Kiowas Protest Against Opening Their Lands.

Washington, May 23.—Several Kiowa Indians, Lone Wolf, Delos K. Lone Wolf, White Buffalo and Ko-Koy-Tan-dle, called on Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan and protested against the opening of Kiowa lands to settlement. They claim that the so-called Jerome treaty of agreement of 1892 with the Kiowa, Comanche and Arapahoe tribes was without effect; that it provided for the sale of 2,000,000 acres of their lands at a price greatly below their real value, and for the allotment of other lands in quantities too small for the support of the allottees, in view of the quality of the lands. They filed a formal protest alleging that the Kiowa, Commanche and Arapahoe tribes are unanimously ordered to the treaty, that the signatures to it were "procured by fraud, misrepresentation and falsehood" and that three-fourths of the adult male members of the tribe have never signed it.

It asked for the withholding of the presidential proclamation opening the lands until congress again has time to consider it, contending that the proclamation can be deferred until February 6 next. Mr. Ryan told Former Representative Springer, of Illinois, representing the Indians, to advise them to go home and announce that the department could take no action in the matter. The department claims that the delegation bears no authority from their tribe.

CADETS DISMISSED.

Washington, May 22.—The names of the cadets who have been dismissed from the military academy as the result of the recent disturbances there are as follows: Henry L. Bolby, John A. Cleveland, Traugett F. Teller, Raymond A. Linton, and Birchie O. Mahaffey. All these cadets are of the second class.

The dismissed cadets are from the following states: Bolby, Nebraska; Cleveland, Alabama; Teller, New York; Linton, Michigan; Mahaffey, Texas.

The following cadets have been suspended: Olan C. Aleshire, Illinois; Benj. F. McClellan, Mississippi; James A. Shannon, Minnesota; Charles Telford, Utah, all of the second class, also Thomas N. Gimperling, Ohio, and Harry Hawley, New York, of the third class.

These cadets are suspended without pay until April 1, 1902.

The order of dismissal is signed by Secretary Root, and states that it is issued "by direction of the President upon recommendation of the superintendent of the military academy," the same language is used regarding the suspensions. There was no court-martial of these cadets, but under the law the secretary has the power to dismiss or suspend cadets upon recommendation of the superintendent. A board of officers in this particular case was appointed, which made a thorough examination of the disturbance. The board reported the facts to the superintendent, and the superintendent made his report and recommendation to the secretary of war and upon this report the secretary acted.

ROOT REFUSES TO REVERSE FINDING

Washington, May 28.—The five cadets who were dismissed from West Point were at the War department yesterday. Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, and Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, also a member of the committee, interested themselves in getting a hearing for the cadets before Secretary Root.

Mr. Root stated at the conclusion of the conference that the statements made by the cadets had not altered his opinion and that the situation remains unchanged. The secretary of war has approved the findings of the court-martial in the cases of Cadets Vernon and Perry, who have been dismissed from the academy. These young men invited one another to dinner and got excused on the ground that they had invitations to dine out. They were found dining together at Newburgh by an officer of the academy.

SANTIAGO MEDALS.

Washington, May 25.—The naval board of awards is understood to have reached a tentative decision upon the design for a medal of honor for those who participated in the naval battle of Santiago bay. The members of the board declined to give any information on the subject, but it is currently understood among naval officers that the board has followed the precedent of the Manila medal, in showing on the head of the commander-in-chief and that this Santiago medal will bear the head of Admiral Sampson. A number of designs have been presented, but the board seems to be most favorable to those by Mr. Skerret, a designer belonging to the department force.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, May 23.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows the total receipts for April, 1901, to have been $66,941,579.

An increase as compared with April, 1900, of $3,689,926. For the ten months of the present fiscal year the receipts aggregated $254,075,488, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $10,885,278.

TO TRANSPORT TEACHERS.

Washington, May 25.—War department officials are considering the advisability of taking one of the large transports on the Pacific and fitting it out suitably to take 500 or 600 teachers to Manila for duty in the Philippines. If a transport can be found available for this purpose, it will be done.

WILL GO TO MANILA.

Washington, May 22.—Major General Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, will sail for the Philippines on the transport Hancock, which leaves San Francisco, June 25. He intends to make a general inspection of the military conditions in the islands.

LEVEL OF LAKE ERIE.

Ottawa, Ont., May 22.—Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, chief engineer of the marine department, who has just returned from a tour of inspection on the upper lakes, reports that the water in Lake Erie is lower than was ever known to be the case before, due to a series of dry seasons, the drain made by the power development works at Niagara Falls and the fact that dredging in Tonawanda canal has made it easier for water to escape from the lakes.

Col. Anderson thinks it is imperative upon the United States authorities to adopt some remedial measures at an early date otherwise the lowness of the water will offer a serious obstacle to navigation.

ABOLITION OF THE CANTEEN.

New York, May 22.—The Times says: General Brooke has sent out an order to all commandants of posts in the Department of the East to send to him on September 1 a complete report of the results which have ensued upon the abolition of the army canteen. Officers say that these reports will show beyond cavil that intemperance has largely increased under the new regime, and it is predicted that the next congress will give serious consideration to the real situation as it has developed.

The Rev. J. C. Harizell, Methodist missionary, bishop of Africa, thinks natives of continent will revolt against white invaders.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

PRESIDENT'S PARTY

On the Way Home From San Francisco--Standing the Trip Well.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 28.—President McKinley and party reached Omaha at 7:30 a. m. to-day. A cheer went up from the crowd assembled in the station as the President appeared upon the rear platform of his car. A large bouquet of American Beauty roses, the gift of the school children of Omaha to Mrs. McKinley, was given to the President. A line was formed and the President shook hands with several hundred people as they filed past the platform of his car.

Mrs. McKinley had a comfortable night and shows a distinct gain in strength. The President is much encouraged by the improvement in her condition.

Before leaving Omaha the President sent for the engineer and train crew who brought the train from Ogden and personally thanked them for the pleasant run over the Union Pacific.

A short stop was made at Council Bluffs, where the train passed to the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern.

Through Iowa.

Carroll, Ia., May 28.—At various stopping places through Iowa, the people who gathered about the train asked for Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and he appeared upon the platform with the President to receive the greetings of the residents of his native state.

Secretary Cortelyou to-day issued the following: "Dr. Rixey reports that Mrs. McKinley had a good night and that she is slowly improving."

BIGGEST BATTLESHIP.

Washington, May 23.—The navy department proposes to plan the greatest fighting machine ever floated by any nation. Rear Admiral Bowles has the matter in hand, and the experts of the naval board believe with him that they can plan a fighting ship which will be larger, have heavier arms and more formidable qualities than any ship ever built.

The proposal to prepare plans for the ship is in response to the program which was indicated at the last session of congress, when no appropriation was made for new ships, but provision was made for preparing plans for ships to be submitted to congress.

Among the members of the house committee on naval affairs who urged this program most strongly was Congressman Vandiver, of Missouri. It being pointed out that the shipyards of the country had as much as they could handle for a year to come, and it was useless to order more ships built. The submission of plans for the new ships to congress will give every opportunity for discussing every phase of shipbuilding, and by creating public interest in the ships would probably lead to a clearer understanding of what is required in this country's new navy.

Speed is not to be sacrificed, but new keel plans, the availability of new material and new ideas of outlines will permit of the building of a ship of immense proportions, almost starting fighting strength, and yet able to enter most of the deep-water harbors of the world. As it is, some of our largest ships are not able to get up the Delaware river now, and the new ship is not to have this handicap.

The plans are for one 16,000-ton battleship mounting four 12-inch, sixteen 8-inch and thirty 2-inch guns, a battery not equaled by any fighting vessel ever built. This battery would surpass the combined batteries of any two armored cruisers, and, with a speed of twenty-one knots, the new ship will be the most powerful on the seas.

CHIEF HAZEN RESIGNS.

Washington, May 28.—Secretary Gage has received and accepted the resignation of Mr. W. P. Hazen, for the last four years at the head of the United States secret service at New York. Mr. Hazen resigns to engage in private business. During the last Cleveland administration Mr. Hazen was head of the secret service, and during his connection with it has done valuable service in some of the most important counterfeiting cases in the history of the country. His resignation was accepted with regret.

GOLD MINE SAVED PEASANTS FROM DEATH

St. Petersburg, May 28.—A pretty story comes from Siberia. When the famine was at its height last winter, reports a local journal, the people of the village of Shuganichi went prospecting and soon located a placer mine yielding 300 roubles a week. Their good luck got noised about and soon the gold fever seized the entire district. Artols, or mutual associations were organized, some of which made 20,000 roubles a week, until the militia came and drove the peasants back to their villages, but the famine was over.

A POLITICIAN CORRALLED.

New York, May 28.—Justice Jerome and agents of the committee of fifteen yesterday raided two alleged pool rooms, one on Amsterdam avenue, and the other on Broadway. Eight prisoners were made at one place and seven to the other. Among those taken at the Amsterdam avenue place was Thomas Ryan, a Tammany politician of the Nineteenth assembly district. Fifty or sixty men were in the room when it was raided, and made desperate efforts to escape, and it is said frequenters of the place were playing the Hawthorne races. Betting and tally-sheets were found and seized.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S VIEWS.

Madrid, May 25.—Speaking before a naval congress yesterday on the subject whether or not Spain should be a naval power, Admiral Cervera expressed fears of the disintegration of Spain into a number of small states. "I do not wish," he said, "that the interests of the navy should predominate at the expense of other interests of the country, but observing, as I do, what is going on at the present day, I am afraid Spain may become like the Italy of the middle ages."

BIG ELEVATOR.

New York, May 25.—The New York Central Railroad yesterday contracted for the erection of the largest operating grain elevator in the world. It is to be built in Weehawken at the terminal of the West Shore road, and will replace the one destroyed, capacity, 1,200,000 bushels, which has stood there 17 years. The new elevator will have a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, and will cost, when finished, $1,500,000. There are storage elevators in the west with 3,000,000 bushels capacity, but this new one at Weehawken, will be without a rival among operating elevators.

MAY UPSET GEOLOGY

If Fossil Found Be That of a Human Being.

Pittston, Pa., May 28.—Miners and students of this city and county are in search of what is believed to be one of the most important discoveries of the age. A piece of coal with the imprint of a human foot has been found in the Pennsylvania mines. The lines are so distinct that, it is asserted, there is absolutely no doubt that the specimen is genuine. Its discovery revolutionizes the science of geology, and proves that the surface of the earth during the carboniferous period, or "coal age," was inhabited.

Students of physical geography from every section of the state and country are taking keen interest in the find.

For days miners have been besieging the foreign quarters of the city in search of John Silinske, a Polish miner, who has in his possession the coveted fossil. It is expected that he will be found before to-morrow night.

Scientists Puzzled.

Philadelphia, May 28.—Professor Frederick Ehrenfeld, instructor in geology and mining, at the University of Pennsylvania when asked for an opinion regarding the Pittston miner's find of a piece of coal with a human footprint, made this statement:

"I find it difficult to credit such a discovery. If genuine it would be the most remarkable in the science of geology. It would completely overthrow all accepted geological knowledge and would disprove the basic principles of a dozen studies.

"If the impression is that of a human foot it must have been made by a man living during the carboniferous age. Now all authorities agree that human life could not have existed before the tertiary age. No signs of the existence of man have been found in the ruins of more remote periods.

"The coal age is one of the oldest of recognized geological states; between it and the tertiary age intervene hundreds of thousands of years.

"Therefore I am forced to believe that the piece of coal bears the imprint of some prehistoric reptile and not that of a human being."

ORDNANCE SYNDICATE.

New York, May 22.—The Herald says:

The information has leaked out that an American ordnance and navy armament syndicate is forming, which will consist of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company, of Derby, Conn., and the American Ordnance company, controlled by Charles R. Flint, of this city. The proposed new company, it is stated, will not be identified with the Cramp-Vickers-Bethlehem company, and it is the intention of its management to operate the company in direct competition with the long projected Anglo-American Gun and Shipbuilding combination.

The first step toward the formation of the company was taken some weeks ago when the control of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company passed into the hands of a financial syndicate, in which C. R. Flint and C. Williams are interested. No formal merger of the two companies has as yet taken place, nor is there likely to be a complete consolidation of the two companies for some time to come, as other and more extensive plans are pending, which it is stated must mature before the actual consolidation takes place. The capital stock of the Driggs-Seabury company is $1,000,000, and arrangements have been made to increase the capital stock to $3,000,000.

It was learned yesterday in connection with the consolidation of the Cramps and the Vickers-Maxim companies and the purchase of the two controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel company that the gun and ordnance department of the English concern and not the complete plant, would be bought. This report was confirmed by Henry Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who is a director of the Cramp Shipbuilding Co.

AN ARTISTIC FRAUD.

Columbus, O., May 25.—Superintendent R. S. Stewart, for the architects of the new state house addition, has just discovered an ingenious fraud perpetrated on the stone contractor by an artistic stone cutter named Hanley, who was employed to cut the ornamenthtion in the stone border just under the heavy cornice. He did his work in the latter part of the winter, and his scaffold hanging from the cornice, his position was exposed and very cold. A canvas was thrown about it so that he had virtually an aerial tent to work in. This he reached by clambering over the edge of the cornice. The superintendent, not caring about performing such feats of high scaffold work inspected his work from the ground. Knowing this the stone cutter took with him a paint pot and brush and painted in about two-thirds of the ornamentation instead of cutting it. As he could paint it about six times as fast as he could cut it he made big wages. Whenever the superintendent was seen below Hanley got busy with his chisel and mallet.

Something made the superintendent suspicious of the work a few days ago and he secured a spy-glass and went over the work, finding that much of it was painted. Hanley's work was done for the stone contractor, J. Wittenmaier, and Wittenmaier had to employ a stone cutter to go over the work and cut the ornamentation wherever Hanley had simply painted it.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA

Melbourne, Australia, May 28.—The new census returns give the population of Australasia at 4,550,651. This is an increase of 740,756 since the last enumeration.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

London, May 25.—Commenting on Vice President Roosevelt's speech at Buffalo, the Saturday Review says:

"The Monroe doctrine, triply exaggerated, and the rejection of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, are the means by which South America is to be prevented from being snatched from the loving arms of the United States. The two Americas are to declare that Europe shall not enter into, establish colonies in, or seek the partition of Central or South American states. The United States was bullying Venezuela a short time ago and Venezuela turned nasty. Now they will try to bully and cajole her into denying Germany the lease of a small coaling station. Soon Europe will not be able to speak in South America without asking the permission of the United States. But we fancy that South America would prefer even the attentions of Europe to those of their friends in the north. It is pleasant for Europe to be menaced by the commercial fist and mailed fist of America at the same time."

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

SECRET ORDERS

The Cause of Discord Among United Presbyterians.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 28.—When the United Presbyterian general assembly reconvened to-day it immediately plunged into a decision of the report of the judiciary committee as to the change in creed with regard to admitting members of secret orders into the church.

Rev. R. G. Campbell, of College Springs, Iowa, moved to amend the report by striking out the following section on the ground that it tacitly endorsed these societies:

"This section is not to be construed as to exclude from the church the membership of a larger number of societies which are not bound by oath or affirmation or do not pledge to secrecy in things unknown, or inculcate a Christian religion."

Dr. J. A. Grier, chairman of the committee on judiciary protested, explaining that the article "does not put such societies as the G. A. R. under the ban and on the other hand we are not endorsing them."

Dr. J. H. McClerken, of Pittsburg, Pa., favored the judiciary report, "because it discriminates between the good and the bad secret societies." Dr. J. M. Wallace, also of Pittsburg, Pa., opposed the amendment saying he objected to the "workingmen being kept out of the church because they form themselves into a union to protect themselves against their oppressors."

Rev. Ross, of Ohio, favored the amendment.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEET

Memphis, Tenn., May 28.—Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, of Memphis, to-day called to order the annual convention of the United Confederate Veterans with a gavel from a tree which shaded the favorite seat of Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir, Miss.

Rev. William J. Jones, of Richmond, Va., offered a touching prayer, while the veterans stood bareheaded. General Gordon then introduced Gov. McMillin, of Tennessee.

Governor McMillin gave a most hearty welcome to the visitors. He complimented the men of the south on their glorious record in the war and deplored the fact that so many had passed away.

Mayor Williams was next introduced. He extended to the visitors a most cordial welcome.

SAMPSON'S HEALTH IS MUCH IMPROVED

Boston, May 28.—Lieutenant Bennett, aide to Admiral Sampson, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, states that a report circulated to the effect that the admiral had tendered his resignation on account of ill-health was a pure fabrication. He added that the admiral was enjoying very good health at present. Lieutenant Bennett said:

"The fact that he retires next February makes the story all the more preposterous."

THE JURISDICTION IS ESTABLISHED

Caracas, Venezuela, May 28, via Haytian cable.—The president of the supreme court, sitting alone, as examining judge, in the Bermudez asphalt case, has decided in favor of the jurisdiction of the court, and has ordered Messrs. Quinlan and Warner, of Syracuse, to deposit $20,000 guarantee to abide by the final decision. The question of jurisdiction was decided under a decree issued by President Castro, May 1. The full court will probably be asked to finally decide the question.

BRYAN HAS LITTLE TO SAY OF SUPREME COURT'S DECISION

Lincoln, Neb., May 28.—Mr. Bryan's only comment upon the decision in the insular cases was that it seemed to uphold the contention of the Republicans in some respects and that of the Democrats in others. He said he would not commit himself further on the effect of the opinion until he had read the full text. He hoped the constitution would follow the flag.

FAVOR GEN. SICKLES FOR G. A. R. COMMANDER

Cleveland, May 28.—The Plain Dealer says:

A majority of the G. A. R. men of Cleveland seem to be in favor of the candidacy of Gen. Sickles, of New York, for commander-in-chief. No other name has been mentioned so prominently as his in all parts of the country, and as yet practically no opposition to his selection has been organized.

CHINA WILL COMPLY.

London, May 28.—Wiring to the Times from Pekin yesterday Dr. Morrison, confirming assertions of the probable acceptance of the British indemnity proposal, says:

"The powers will agree to begin the evacuation on the issue of an imperial edict admitting that China's indebtedness is 450,000,000 taels, plus interest, and that China will willingly comply."

INVADER LAUNCHED.

Toronto, Ont., May 28.—The Invader, the Canada's cup challenger, was launched at Oakville yesterday afternoon. The public were not admitted and only a select party were present. The boat is 51 feet 3 inches over all and 27 feet 6 inches on the load water line. She has been 8 inches beam and draws six feet. She carries 1,483 square feet of canvas and her lead weighs three tons.

PURCHASED MORE BONDS.

Washington, May 28.—The secretary of the treasury to-day bought three small lots of bonds. For $35,000 short fours he paid 113.75, and for $8,800 short fives 108.91 was paid. The total purchase price for the sinking fund is $9,481.-790.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

San Francisco, May 25.—The Bulletin prints the following in connection with the subject of the Chinese indemnity. In an interview to-day Secretary Hay said:

"It seems to me that our plan for a modification of the demands for indemnities has been rejected by the foreign powers, but what will be the next action of the United States government in the affairs, has not yet been decided. The indemnities demanded by the European powers seem to us to be excessive. It is possible that this government may yet put forward a plan for the reduction and payment of the indemnities which will prove acceptable to the other powers interested."

Official denial is made of the statement that the fortune of the Emperor and Empress of Germany has been swept away by a swindle.

TO INVADE CHICAGO

Pottawatomies Will Next Saturday Take Possession of Lake Front.

Chicago, May 28.—With tents, horses, rifles, dogs and their pet wild animals, the entire Pottawattomie tribe of Indians will invade Chicago next Saturday and, their chief declares, will pitch camp on the lake front and formally take possession of 100 acres of the city's most valuable property, which the Indians claim is theirs because it has never been bought from them.

They assert the United States government has several times recognized their ownership. The tribe will gather at Hartford, Mich., from Northern Indiana and from the counties of Calhoun, Cass and Van Buren, in Michigan. Already the Indians have arranged for transportation across Lake Michigan in one of the Graham and Morton line steamers.

The Indians are acting under legal advice. The land claimed by the Indians borders the lake, beginning eighteen miles south of the Indiana state line, and sweeping through the city to the Milwaukee river in Wisconsin, ninety miles north of Chicago.

THE SULTAN YIELDS.

Paris, May 28.—The Sultan of Morocco has yielded in the main to the French demands. There are still some matters to be settled, but the danger of serious trouble is averted.

HIGH PRAISE.

Havana, May 22.—In general orders relieving Col. Dunwoody and Lieut. Col. E. S. Dudley, Gen. Wood highly compliments them upon the services they have rendered Cuba, the former for the high efficiency of the telegraph service and the latter for the energy of the law department.

"At the time of the intervention," says the governor-general, "the telegraphic conditions were chaotic. Now there is a system from one end of the island to the other equal to that in the United States."

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, May 25.—Bradstreet's says:

The general situation is still largely a favorable one, the primary encouraging feature being the fine outlook for the country's crops. General distribution, retarded hitherto by the backward spring, has been stimulated by warm, sunny weather. Industrial conditions head the list of disturbing features, but confidence in conservatism and good counsel is widespread, and the effect upon general business, exerted by the largest number of men idle for several years past, has been apparently minimized.

Reports as to quiet trade in iron and steel come from the East. No special activity is looked for, however, in this branch, because large consumers are well supplied. Indeed, Pittsburg furnaces are booked well into July. The demand for finished products is as heavy as ever, structural materials, bars and plates being in especially good demand, with premiums paid for quick delivery, and a large new business not accepted because of the inability of manufacturers to promise immediate shipments. The only accumulation noted in pig iron is in the lower foundry grades, and this is especially notable as regards the Southern product. Good reports come from the Western hardware trade, the demand in building lines and for barbed wire fencing being especially active, with prices well held. Anthracite coal notes much strength, and demand is good, lower prices in the future being apparently out of the question. The Southern coal trade is quieter.

The boot and shoe and allied trades note considerable activity in manufacturing lines. Eastern shoe shipments have again reached the 10,000 cases mark, and the total for the season is now nearly 50,000 cases ahead of last year.

Leather finds ready purchases among manufacturers East and West, and stocks do not accumulate. Sole leather prices are at full quotations, which show a substantial advance over some time ago, while upper leather is firm. Hides are steady at the West, but easier in Western markets.

Failures for the week number 192 against 192 last week, 158 in 1899, 231 in 1898, and 257 in 1897. Canadian failures number 24 against 24 last week, 17 in this week a year ago, 23 in 1899, 18 in 1898, and 20 in 1897.

New York, May 25.—Bradstreet's Financial Review says:

Liquidation has apparently run its course, and the stock market is destined to be dull. The shrinkage of the transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, being now 1,000,000 shares each day, demonstrates that the public has not only been shaken out of speculation, but is not inclined to come in again at present. This is borne out by a general complaint on the part of Wall street that commission business has been reduced to a fraction of what it was before the Northern Pacific corner and break.

In fact, developments have altogether changed the complexion of the stock market, rendering it one in which professional influences are uppermost because during the present week the movement will be confined to be almost entirely the work of manipulators and the board room traders supplied a very large share of the activity. Prices were irregular, and, though a good deal of selling was shown, the sensitive feeling which still prevails made itself apparent in the readiness with which the list yielded whenever there was any symptom of further selling of long stock.

EUROPEAN CROPS.

London, May 25.—The Mark Lane Express, commenting upon the adverse weather conditions, says:

"At present there is no probability of the wheat harvest beginning in July, even in Sussex and Thanet, while in East Anglai it is not likely to be gathered before the third week in August. The present cereal year, therefore, will have to find food for 55 weeks.

"Reports from Austria-Hungary show over an average wheat promise in the Austrian Tyrod, Hungary, Bohemia and Silesia; a fair average in Crotia and Bosnia and below the average in Calicia and Transylvania.

"In Algeria the harrest is beginning and a good yield is anticipated."

OHIO CROPS.

The Weather Bureau Crop Bulletin for Ohio, for the week ending Monday, May 27, says:

Warm weather prevailed during the middle of the week, but the first and last were cold. Fortunately clouds covered the sky during the nights of the 25th and 26th, preventing an expected frost. There has been little sunshine during the week, and rain has been general. The showers have been heaviest in the central and southern counties, and some damage has been done by lightning, high winds and hail.

Pastures, meadows and clover fields have improved during the week. Timothy fields are turning yellow in places. Barley and rye continue in good condition. Oats are improving, but the outlook is not promising in many districts.

The wheat is improving; it is heading in the most favorable localities. There is considerable complaint of damage by chinch bugs in the southwest and by the Hessian fly in the southeast.

Corn planting has been delayed by the wet weather, and there is much yet to be done; cultivation is delayed also. It is too cold for the proper germination and growth of corn; wire worms are causing considerable damage.

Potatoes and gardens have made a better advance than corn, yet the growth is not entirely satisfactory.

Tobacco planting has begun with the fields and plants in generally good condition. One correspondent in Warren county reports that the plants are rotting.

Strawberries are ripening in a few fields in the south; a fair crop is promised. Peaches, plums and cherries have set well generally and large crops are in prospect. Apples are beginning to drop already; there is much complaint of damage to trees by canker worms.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, May 28.—Close.—The wheat market seemed to partake of the gloom of Toledo weather to-day and it was very dull. Prices were steady, however, within a narrow range. There was little news, but such of the statistics that came to hand were of a bullish character and there was a more dismal cry for rain from the northwest. English markets are still enjoying a holiday and this fact evidently contributed somewhat to that tired feeling and disinclination to trade.

In the northwest Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of only 88 cars, against 438 on the same date last year. Chicago receipts were 117, of which 6 were of contract grade.

Primary receipts were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	381,000	548,000
Corn	351,000	215,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	732,000	249,000
Corn	593,000	446,000

Bradstreet's detail of the world's visible supply of wheat shows:

East of Rockies, decrease	3,688,000
Europe and afloat, decrease	900,000
Total decrease	4,588,000
Decrease last year	3,075,000
Corn, increase	38,000
Oats increase	2,000

Besides the statistics other bull factors were reports of damage in the northwest and southwest, in Winnipeg and in Oregon.

The trading was light, being principally in July. The sheet also shows some trading in the September option, which sold throughout the session at 71¾.

The close was firm and July was steady with the former ¼ lower and the latter ½ higher.

There was a moderate business in corn which was easier and lower.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and May, 43¼c; July, 43¼c.
Oats—Cash and May, 29c; July, 28½c.
Rye, 53¼c.
Clover seed—Cash, $6.50; Oct., $5.25.
Timothy seed, $1.95.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day May 27 Close.
Cash	75½	75½	75	75¼	75¼
May	75½	75½	75	75¼	75½
July	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	74	74	73¾	73¾-74	73¾
July	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾-74	73¾
Sept.				71¾	70¾
Corn—					
May	42¼	43¼	42½	43¼	42¼
July	43¾	44	43½	44	43¾
Sept.				44	43¾
Oats—					
May	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	30¼
July	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾-29	28¼
Sept.				26¾	26¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	79
Sept.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¾	76¾
Corn—					
July	48¾	48¾	48	48¾	48¾
Sept.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	72¼			72¼	72¼
July	69¾	70	69¾	70	69¾-¾
Sept.	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼	68¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾-¾	72¼-¾
Sept.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	69¾-¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾
Sept.	71	71¾	71	71¾	70¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May				$14.62	$15.57
July	14.60	14.62	14.55	14.62	14.57
Sept.	14.62	14.70	14.60	14.70	14.60
Lard—					
May	8.12	8.20	8.10	8.17	8.10
July	8.12	8.20	8.10	8.15	8.07
Sept.	8.12	8.20	8.10	8.17	8.10
Ribs—					
May	8.20	8.20	8.02	8.02	8.20
July	7.92	7.92	7.87	7.90	7.90
Sept.	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.87	7.87

Chicago, May 28.—There was a strong tone in wheat to-day, with the northwest situation the most influential factor. There were no rains and none in sight in that section; it is causing apprehension of a repetition of last year's condition. The southwest advices were more emphatic that the Kansas yield has been over estimated. Michigan and Illinois contributed reports of damage from Hessian fly. The feature was liberal buying of July by a prominent elevator firm and commission house, and outside buying of September. The selling was principally by Phillips interest. There were no Liverpool or Paris cables. London was 4 lower. Primary receipts were less than a year ago. Clearances, 786,000. Bradstreet's world's visible decreased 4,588,000. The local situation is a strong one. Stocks of wheat in all positions are less than public stocks last year at this time. Should the northwest situation assume a serious aspect, it will quickly affect prices here. Speculative holdings are light and market would respond quickly to any improvement in outside trade. July ranged from 73¾@74 to 73¾, closing 73¾@74.

Corn was fairly active and firm. The features were selling by Phillips and covering by prominent local bears. The outside interest was small. While the cash situation was reported somewhat improved, there were no sales given out. Receipts liberal, 1,082 cars, 100 for